

A LIVE-WIRE NEWSPAPER --- WITHOUT DOUBT THE BRIGHTEST AND BEST APPEARING COUNTRY WEEKLY PUBLISHED IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA

## GERMANY IS ABLE TO PAY DAMAGES

(K. J. Ledec, in the "Evening Post," New York.)

I left Berlin on the day the Allied ultimatum about the reparations demands had been accepted and Chancellor Dr. Wirth declared in the Reichstag Germany's intention to comply with the terms in word and spirit. Along with this declaration Dr. Wirth did not fail to mention that the economic strength, leaving the question as to whether or not the payments of two billion gold marks yearly and 25 per cent. of the total amount of Germany's export are possible still open. The general conception is that the demanded payments will tax Germany beyond her productive powers. True as this sounds, on the surface, a closer study of Germany's economic activity proves the contrary.

### Coal Production Above Peace Quota

The decrease in German exports, used as an argument for Germany's economic disability, is explained as due largely to the fact that coal ceased to be an article of export. This, however, is not true. The coal delivered to the reparations committee, which amounted to 15 million tons in 1920, should be included in Germany's export quota.

The production for the first quarter of 1921 shows that Germany's output amounts to 35.47 million tons of hard coal and 29.98 million tons of the so-called brown coal, against 30.7 million tons of hard and 20.0 million tons of brown coal in 1913, or an increase of 16 per cent. in hard and 45 per cent. in brown coal. Using these figures as a basis, we may expect that Germany will produce in 1921 at least 140 million tons of hard and 120 million tons of brown coal. The average production of coal in Germany during the five years previous to the war amounted to 167 million tons hard and 79 million tons of brown coal. Whereas we find a shortage of 27 million tons in hard coal, we can record an increase of 41 million tons of brown, which, owing to its minor qualities, will make up the difference. Therefore we may reasonably say that the coal output of Germany in 1921 will average its pre-war standard.

As Germany lost about 1 per cent. of her territory, and records a diminished consumption of about the same percentage, Germany's coal production should show a surplus of about 15 million tons. Owing to the fact that for five years previous to the war, out of her normal output Germany exported an average of 25 million tons yearly, we should expect an export surplus, counting in the obligatory deliveries to the Reparations Commission of about 40 million tons of coal. Should we accept the possibility that Germany in 1921 will sell or otherwise dispose of her surplus of 40 million tons of coal at the lowest market price, which at present is figured at \$6 per ton, we will find that she will realize for it or be credited with about 240 million dollars, or one billion gold marks, which is half of the fixed amount she has to pay for reparations.

### Germans Work Cheaply

Germany's ability to pay her obligations is based not only on the quantity of goods she is able to throw on the world market, but also on her ability to produce much cheaper than any other producing country in the world. The German working man is today the cheapest man-power in the world, and is actually working under the peace scale of wages.

Accepting the year 1913 as a standard of 100 for the German industrial and commercial workers, we find that German industries are paying now from 900 to 1200 per cent. more than in 1913. Considering that the average devaluation of the German mark amounts to 1400 per cent. (the German Reichsbank values the gold mark at 14 paper marks), we find that after standardizing the earnings of the German worker in gold, he receives 15 per cent. less than in 1913, which means also that the labor cost of a German-made article is now 85 per cent. of the peace time cost. As the German industry tries as much as possible to use its own raw materials, we must see that not only the labor but the cost of raw material refigured at a standard exchange (dollars), is below the pre-war standard.

The situation in all other countries is just the reverse. No industrial product can be produced at the 1914 scale of prices. Without going deep into details, we may accept it as true that the cost of production all over the world is at least 26 per cent. higher than in Germany at present. Therefore, if Germany levies a 25 per cent. tax on its exports or finds another way to pay the 25 per cent. of its export liability, it will mean only that German products will have to be offered at a smaller margin of profit for the producer and will prevent the possibility of a cut-throat competition, but will not at all shut out Germany from the world trade.

### Rational Budget Will Cover Shortage

What Germany's coal surplus and low cost of production will not cover in the reparations payments a reorganization of the national budget, the management of the government

owned enterprise (railroad, postal and telegraph services, mines and industries), and work for the unemployed will supply.

In 1920-21 the German government lost 17.2 billions on the operation of the railroads and postal service, spent 11.1 billions for cheapening food, and 4.1 billions for war liquidation. These expenditures were avoidable waste. Germany knows that it cannot keep up its railroad rates at a scale of 600 per cent. above the peace price, when the operating price increase ranges from 1400 to 1700 per cent. The same holds true for the postal service, while the giving of 11 billions of its national income directly back to the population in the form of holding prices below the actual cost of production has been condemned long by all responsible economists in Germany. A reorganization of these items in the national budget will release enormous sums which will suffice for direct payment on the balance of the reparations bill or keep an army of idle workers employed on the reconstruction of the devastated territories in Belgium and Northern France.

## United States Farmers Grain Pool Progresses

CHICAGO, Illinois, July 25.—Regulations for handling pooled grain for members of the United States Grain Growers, Inc., have been adopted by the directors of the corporation and officers of the Farmers' Finance Corporation, the \$100,000,000 subsidiary of the grain growers' organization. The Farmers' Finance Corporation is the fiscal department of the United States Grain Growers, Inc., and will be the agency through which the latter corporation will obtain money and credits needed in the business of handling the Grain of United States Grain Growers' members. Bernard M. Baruch of New York has been closely connected with the steps leading to the incorporation of the subsidiary and will act as financial adviser. J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, was elected to a temporary position on the board of directors.

### Stabilizing the Industry

"The Farmers' Finance Corporation is the greatest step ever taken in the history of American agriculture to place the business of producing food on a par with that of other industries," said President W. F. Schilling. "It will provide machinery that producers can use to assure their grain being marketed in an orderly manner. We propose to co-operate with present banking facilities in every possible way. This corporation, in effect, will be a credit reservoir to financial inequalities which, at the present time, operates to the disadvantage of grain growers and other farmers. More than that, it will provide the means by which farmers will be assured that their money will be used in developing and maintaining their own business."

### Regulations For Handling

In adopting the regulations for handling the pool grain, the procedure for handling grain by direct sales was not changed.

"It has been agreed," said Mr. Schilling, "that no cash advances will be made to growers until after the grain has been delivered to a country elevator and that advance payments will depend upon the grade and variety. For instance, if conditions warrant an advance of 50 cents a bushel on No. 1 wheat and No. 2 wheat is worth 3 cents less than No. 1, growers of No. 2 wheat will receive an advance of 47 cents. After the initial advance all payments will be the same until the pool is sold and final payment made. Freight differentials will be computed to the basic zone market, to be designated by the sales committee. The pooling committee has ruled that farmers will be allowed one cent a bushel a month for grain held on the farm after it is threshed. This regulation is subject to change."

### Must Report Early

Grower will be required to report to the pooling department at the national headquarters the amount of grain they will pool as quickly as crop conditions will warrant. An allowance to farmers who elect to pool for holding grain on the farm will be determined by the pooling department. All pool grain will be subject to control by the United States Grain Growers, Inc., as soon as the pooling committee notifies the grower that it is ready to handle such crop.

These regulations in no way concern grain that producers elect to sell direct to affiliated local farmers' elevators or on consignment.

### HE KNEW THE EFFECTS

A certain London magistrate was possessed of a dry wit. He was taking coffee in his club one summer evening when a fellow member remarked that hot coffee was not a good summer drink. "You should take cooling drinks," he added. "Have you ever tried gin and ginger beer?" "No," answered the magistrate, but I've tried a number of men who have."

News comes from Toronto of a man who got his feet frostbitten the other day while working in an ice house. Remember the old song, "Howja Like to be the Ice Man?"

## BRITAIN AND THE JAPAN- ESE TREATY

LONDON, Eng., July 26.—The problem of Japan, England and the United States can hardly be regarded by any thinking man as a problem at all. It is inconceivable, and it will never happen, that Great Britain could be dragged into a war against America by the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

Every point of race, creed and sentiment would be against such an unnatural international catastrophe. As a matter of fact, the famous treaty in itself would not embroil the two great English-speaking countries, for it is strictly limited to Japan and the waters around that country, and China. Another factor is that the treaty is defensive, and not offensive.

In a book published recently called "Sea Power in the Pacific," the author, Hector C. Bywater, associate of the Institute of Naval Architects, points out that in the event of war the Anglo-Japanese Alliance would not come into operation. Mr. Bywater thinks that it is to China that Japan must look to realize her true destiny, and that it is there that her claims for priority are less open to challenge than in any other part of the world.

The attitude of Britain is of vital concern, and it is tolerably apparent that England herself and the empire generally would view the scrapping of the treaty with equanimity should its continued existence in any way place in jeopardy Anglo-American friendship. In this connection the views of the two famous statesmen of the dominions are remarkably interesting.

### South Africa's Interest Mild

General Smuts, as representing the Union of South Africa, which is not so interested in the renewal of the pact as is Australia, said that the paramount consideration that they should keep before them was that it was essential, as far as possible, to secure an understanding and co-operation between the British Empire and the United States. He considered that to be the second essential and cardinal point in their foreign policy. He thought that from the world viewpoint the essential policy for the British Empire was to work with America to secure her co-operation, and in that way to go forward in the very difficult world task which lay before them.

When he looked at the question as a whole, and the interests for which they stood, it seemed to him vital that every effort should be made to keep in touch, sympathy and contact with the great American Republic. A large and substantial portion of the British Empire adjoined the United States, and was working in friendly relation with that country. From whatever point of view the matter was considered, whether merely from the standpoint of Great Britain's interests as an empire or from the point of view of European civilization as a whole, he thought there was no doubt Britain should try to work with America and remove all grounds for friction and misunderstanding with her. He regarded the Anglo-Japanese Treaty as subject to that consideration. He thought that no renewal should take place unless America could be satisfied by the form of the treaty that it would do no harm to her interests and could follow from its renewal.

General Smuts' view will find a ready echo throughout the empire, and W. M. Hughes, the prime minister of Australia, has laid down the same condition, though with modifications, on this subject. Before examining Mr. Hughes' attitude it may be mentioned that under the Anglo-Japanese alliance of 1911 the right was conferred on both parties to give 12 months' notice of renunciation as from July 13, 1920. If this were not done the treaty was to remain in force until renewed with one year's full notice on either side.

### Joint Statement to League

It was in July last that both powers

concerned made to the League of Nations a joint statement that they were of opinion that the agreement, though in accordance with the spirit of the Covenant of the League, was not altogether in harmony with the letter of that Covenant, which it was their desire to respect, and they both agreed that if the treaty was to continue, it must be in a form not inconsistent with the Covenant. At a later date the British government intimated that the Dominions would be consulted before any fresh alliance was concluded.

Mr. Hughes' statement in regard to the attitude of Australia at the Cabinet concerning the treaty, and its possible bearing on Anglo-American relations, was to the effect that "whatever of splendor or greatness, whatever menace or trial the future has in store, for good or evil alike, will come to us from the Pacific. Naval defense is for us a Pacific question, and our foreign policy must concern itself closely with the aims and aspirations of the peoples and countries surrounding that mighty ocean. Mr. Hughes went on to say that the hope of the world lay in an alliance and understanding between the two great branches of the English-speaking peoples, and added:

"Now, here is our dilemma. Our safety lies in a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, yet that treaty is anathema to the Americans. We not only have no quarrel with America, but we also have no quarrel with Japan. Our ideal at the Imperial Cabinet is, as I see it, a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty in some such form, and modified if that should be deemed proper, as will be acceptable to Britain, to America and to Japan and to ourselves."

## Egyptians Seek Independent Rule

LONDON, Eng., July 25.—Party quarrels had to a great extent been laid aside in Egypt, and the interest of all concerned in the future welfare of that country is centered on the negotiations now taking place in London between the British and Egyptian governments, with the view to arriving at an agreement that may prove acceptable to Egypt, while at the same time supplying adequate guarantees for the safety of British interests.

In an interview with a prominent Egyptian, acquainted with the delegation's views, it was stated to a representative of the press that notwithstanding reported dissensions, all people throughout Egypt are unanimous in their desire to see their country under a free and independent government. As a matter of fact, he continued, despite the numerous reports concerning an alleged difference in the views of Saad Zaghlul Pasha and his followers, and those held by the Egyptian government, as represented by the Prime Minister, Adly Yeghen Pasha, there was in effect very little to choose between either.

### Difference Purely Personal

The real difference, this prominent Egyptian stated, is purely of a personal nature, and he greatly deplores the numerous reports, in many instances greatly exaggerated, regard the divergencies in their aims. "All are nationalists in the true sense of the word," he said, "in that all have their country's interests at heart, though they may differ slightly in their opinions as to the best methods to be adopted in order to attain the common object, namely our independence."

The aim of all educated opinion is to see the protectorate abolished, while giving absolute freedom to Egypt, and at the same time affording a complete safeguard to British interests. The delicacy of the present negotiations, he considers, lies mainly in finding that exact point where the freedom of the Egyptian people coincides with the safety of Britain's lines of communication to the east and the protection of her interests.

It would also be necessary for a treaty to be concluded coincident with the recognition of independence between Great Britain and Egypt, so that in controlling her own foreign

## CHANGE IN ARMY OF NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, July 28.—This Dominion's citizen army is to be reduced from 30,000 to 22,675 men, according to an official statement. That such a step would be taken had been expected. Public opinion has demanded economy in defense, and even if it had not, the government would have been compelled to cut down military expenditure.

That the country did not get full value for its expenditure on the territorial system before the war is universally admitted. The system had three good points. It embodied the theory of universal liability to service. It provided a trained staff and a central organization for war. It trained a number of officers who proved their worth on Gallipoli and in France. But the training given to the rank and file was of little or no use for war purposes. Recruits drafted into camp during the great war were placed on the same footing, whether they were territorials or not, and it was seldom an advantage to a man that he had territorial training.

### Instruction Meager

Both in the senior cadet and territorial divisions of our military system, the instruction given was too meager, the time devoted to it short, and the occasions too far apart for any advanced stage of efficiency to be reached.

The war showed, however, that, given a competent staff, including instructors and organization, and equipment, you can soon fashion a reasonably efficient army, and it is on this basis that the New Zealand army has been reorganized. The liability to service has been retained. The senior cadet system of training, which leads to go through before they pass into the territorials, has been re-modeled by a very competent and popular British officer, Colonel Sleeman, of the Imperial General Staff. The training has been made less formal, less military and more interesting, with more attention to physical and moral development. It is hoped by this means to do a good deal toward improving physique and strengthening the civic sense of the new generation.

The territorial force is recognized as one complete division, on the lines of the immortal New Zealand division in the great war. The reduction of

policy Egypt would not at any time be likely to act in her foreign relations in a manner that might prove detrimental to British interests.

### Reports Exaggerated

In reply to the question as to the probable effect of the recent rioting on the objects of the delegation, it was stated that the riots, although greatly to be deplored, have given rise to statements by persons in authority that are likely to prejudice unfavorably any one unfamiliar with the true facts. "Our sole object is to gain our freedom," he concluded, "and that cannot be gained by riots. Not only is this being more fully recognized every day by our people, but also the absolute necessity of living on terms of friendship with their European fellow residents."

Progress has already been made in negotiating with the Egyptian delegation at the Foreign Office, several meetings having been held last week. Lord Curzon, in welcoming the delegation, briefly recapitulated the events which had led to its being despatched to this country. He referred to the mission under Lord Milner which had visited Egypt in 1919, and to the declaration which Lord Allenby had been authorized to make to the Egyptian Sultan in February of this year. After Adly Yeghen Pasha had replied, a discussion took place as to the general lines on which the negotiations would proceed.

strength from 30,000 to 22,675 involves the disappearance of many units, but under the new scheme units will all carry designations of the New Zealand expeditionary force, and so will possess its history and traditions. It is a sign of the times that the eight garrison artillery companies have been reduced to two, which apparently means that only the forts at Wellington and Auckland are to be manned.

### Weakness of Scheme

The weakness of the new scheme is that it means that numbers of young New Zealanders will not be required to do the duty for which they are liable by law. If all lads were trained in the cadets and passed on to the territorials, the establishment would be much larger than 22,675. The authorities will have to pick and choose their recruits, although by law the liability to serve will continue to be universal. It is feared that this will weaken the principle of compulsory service.

The truth is that in defense matters New Zealand is really marking time, awaiting the outcome of the Imperial conference, and the further development of national and international movements. The extent of New Zealand's contribution to naval defense has still to be settled, and it may be that when it is New Zealand will have very little money left for an army. The navy is the first line of defense, and with the navy beaten no army that New Zealand could raise could save the country from the enemy's terms.

## The Chino-German Agreement

The general agreement between China and Germany, which became effective on the first of the present month, must in many ways be regarded as a signal triumph for German diplomacy. It is true that, superficially viewed, the agreement amounts to no more than a full restoration, with certain necessary changes, of the status quo ante bellum. But when the nature of Germany's relations with China, especially in the matter of trade, before the war are understood, the significance of the present agreement is at once appreciated. Germany has evidently laid herself out to treat China with marked liberality. The attitude of a grudging, not to say truculent, submission to a force majeure, so evident in her dealings with the other Allies, is entirely absent in the case of China. Germany shows herself all eagerness to repair wrongs, to meet expenditures, and to offer reparation on a liberal scale.

Thus, in a note accompanying the agreement from the German representative to the Chinese minister of foreign affairs, it is declared that, in addition to indemnifying China according to the terms set forth in the treaty of Versailles, Germany is also willing to refund to the Chinese authorities the internment expenses of German militarists in China. As to the war indemnity, this note declares that Germany agrees to pay in advance a portion thereof in a lump sum, equal to one-half of the proceeds from the liquidated German property, and a half of the values of the sequestered, but not yet liquidated, German property. This lump sum will be paid, as to \$4,000,000, in cash, and as to the balance in Tsin-Pu and Hu-Kwang railway bonds. In return for these and other undertakings China agrees that immediately on ratification China's Trading With the Enemy Act will cease to be effective, and all German trade-marks which had been recognized at the custom house will recover their validity, if again registered by the owner; that Germany may appoint her consuls and consular agents in China as before the rupture of diplomatic relations; and that, whilst China shall enjoy, as regards Germany, complete fiscal autonomy, she agrees that the German trader shall never be called upon to pay "any imposts, taxes or contributions" higher than those paid by the Chinese themselves.

The agreement is at all points entirely reciprocal, but, in view of the fact that the Chinese trader in Germany is quite a negligible quantity, whilst the German trader in China, in the days before the war, was the most important foreign trader in China, the exact value of this reciprocity is apparent. The fact is that the outbreak of war in 1914 interrupted in China one of the most astounding pieces of trade exploitation which Germany had ever undertaken. Germany was engaged in a tremendous effort to monopolize the Chinese market, and to this end nothing was spared. German subsidized goods literally flooded China, and the German merchant, by a persistent policy of underselling, was fast ousting all competitors and making giant strides toward securing the monopoly aimed at. The significance of the present agreement arises from the fact that there is no reason at all to suppose that Germany has lost faith in this method, or that she has any intention of refraining from it in the future, either in China or anywhere else. How far she will be able to carry out such a policy, in the present greatly altered circumstances, is of course another matter.

### HE AUTO ANYWAY

"Poor Percy's chauffeur has quit, and he has to drive his car now."

"That's all right; he's finding out what it means to shift for himself."

—Gargoyles.

## INDIA'S N. W. FRONTIER IS DEFENDED

LONDON, England, July 28.—An interesting discussion arose recently in the House of Lords when Lord Montagu of Beaulieu asked the government what steps, military or civil, were being taken to provide for the efficient defense of the northwest frontier of India.

Lord Montagu considered that this frontier had acquired increased importance of late, not only from the point of view of the tribes but from the danger of a new kind of Russia, more difficult to deal with than the past. To meet this danger there was a total force of only 50,000 men, and owing to the nature of the country and the lack of natural means of communication, this force was not easily moved about. One of the reasons for the success of the tribes in the past was that the tribes on the frontier had never yet combined. If they were to combine in conjunction with Afghanistan, the position would be serious.

Before long, the speaker said, the government would have to face two alternative policies. It would be possible to go on more or less along the lines foreshadowed by Lord Morley, but he thought that that would be regarded as a suicidal policy now. The present policy, Lord Montagu considered, was disadvantageous to military tactics, and it was necessary to reconsider the whole subject of the northwest provinces. The question of roads and railways was an important one.

Only seven or eight years ago there was but one road to the Khyber fit for use. During 1916-18 a second road was made, admirable for troops, and without which it would have been impossible for Great Britain to maintain her forces at the Khyber. Since that time a third road has been completed. With regard to the railways of India, Lord Montagu said the trunk line of the Northwest Railway should be extended to the Khyber, and he believed there had been a definite proposal in that direction.

On the frontier, it was said, all the modern improvements of warfare should be employed. Aeroplanes and airships were necessary, and armored cars should be used to protect caravans. Lord Montagu admitted that to spend about 50 per cent. of the revenue of India on military preparations seemed a large proportion, but it had to be remembered that India was in a very peculiar situation. In no other part of the British Empire was there a frontier 1000 miles long with 500,000 men ready to rise in rebellion, and if once the Empire had a reversal on the frontier it would react so seriously in India that a crisis might occur in the administration there.

In the debate which followed Lord Chelmsford said the whole question of Indian frontier policy was one of immense importance, but he did not take the gloomy view that Lord Montagu did as to the present situation—because he thought that the forces on the frontier were amply sufficient at the moment to control the situation.

## Poultry Raising In Town And Country

Poultry Keeping in Town and Country, a bulletin recently issued by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, compiled by the Dominion Poultry Husbandman, deals with every form of poultry keeping, either for home or private consumption or for marketing. It tells how a commencement may be made in a cheap, easy but encouraging way, and the equipment required. It explains the value of feeds and how the birds should be treated in summer and winter. It tells how to select the best individuals and how to care, grade and house the flock, how to deal with the day-old chicks, what methods should be followed in hatching and rearing, and the various methods of marketing and storing. A chapter is devoted to the essentials of success, wherein the value of economy and cleanliness is especially stressed. Turkeys, geese, ducks, guinea fowls and pigeons are included in the term "poultry" and their care and management dealt with. Numerous illustrations of types, houses, runs, methods of packing and shipping, both birds and eggs, are aids to the value and instructiveness of the bulletin.

### AFFECTION'S FOUNT

Wife (pleadingly): I'm afraid, Jack, you do not love me any more—anyway, not as well as you used to. Husband: Why?

Wife: Because you always let me get up to light the fire now. Husband: Nonsense, my love! Your getting up to light the fire makes me love you all the more.—Watchman-Examiner.

"Ten million marks were wagered at the Gruenewald racetrack in Germany the other day. But, of course, betting German marks isn't real gambling."

## THE MACLEOD TIMES ADVERTISING DIRECTORY

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED LIST OF MACLEOD MERCHANTS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN WHO ARE REGULAR WEEKLY ADVERTISERS IN THE MACLEOD TIMES.

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| W. G. ANDREWS, Hardware and [Tinsmithing]           | GREAT WEST SADDLERY, Harness, [Trunks, Valises]      | AGE, Auto Accessories and Cars                             |
| R. T. BARKER ... General Merchant                   | W. O. HOODLESS ... Battery Service                   | GEO. McFARQUHAR ... Undertaker                             |
| A. W. BAWDEN, Bakery and Confectionery              | JOSEPH HICKS ... Barrister                           | J. R. MORRISON, Billiards and Pool                         |
| R. F. BARNES ... Barrister                          | K. A. Y. REALTY CO., Real Estate, [Insurance, Etc.]  | W. K. MACKIE ... Shoe Repairer                             |
| S. BAKER ... Cosy Corner Cafe                       | A. T. LEATHER, Real Estate, Loans                    | H. PITKIN & CO., Buyers and Sellers [of Second Hand Goods] |
| F. CUTLER ... Empress Theatre                       | J. S. KIRK ... Physician                             | R. W. RUSSELL, Jeweler, Optician                           |
| D. R. CARSE, Plumbing, Gasfitting [and Tinsmithing] | S. J. LAMBERT, Builder & Contractor                  | REACH & CO. ... General Merchants                          |
| B. E. CHAPLIN, Macleod Vulcanizing Works            | J. A. LEMIRE ... Shoe Repairing                      | J. P. RANKIN ... Barber                                    |
| CHOW SAM ... Silver Grill Cafe                      | McDONALD, MARTIN & MACKENZIE, [ZIE, Barristers]      | GEO. H. SCAUGALL, Real Estate, [Insurance, Etc.]           |
| DILATUSH & McPHERSON, Farm [Implements]             | ALEX. McDONALD, Farm Implements                      | C. W. STEVENS, Builder and Contractor                      |
| JOHN L. FAWCETT ... Barrister                       | R. D. McNAY ... Druggist                             | STAND OFF FLOURING MILLS—[Hutterite Brethren]              |
| R. J. E. GARDINER, Massey Harris [Farm Implements]  | HUGH MARLOW ... Auto Livery                          | TOWN OF MACLEOD, Public Utilities                          |
| E. GRANT ... Painter and Decorator                  | J. T. MARKS ... Gent's Furnishings                   | U. F. A. CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, General Merchants       |
|   | G. S. MILLS ... Dentist                              | MISS A. M. WILSON ... Milliner                             |
|   | HUGH MACKINTOSH, Representing [United Grain Growers] | T. W. WHITEFOOT ... Photographer                           |
|   | J. D. MATHESON ... Barrister                         | BILLY WILKINSON ... Auto Livery                            |
|   | MacMILLAN ... The Tailor                             | H. H. YOUNG, Farm Implements, [Draying, Auto Livery]       |
|   | R. J. MORRIS, Macleod Supply Grocery                 |  |
|   | J. W. MOREASH ... Tailor                             |  |
|   | MACLEOD CO-OPERATIVE GAR-                            |  |



## THE GREAT WEST SADDLERY Company HAVE OPENED A NEW DEPARTMENT:

**OVERALLS, SMOCKS,  
SHIRTS, SOX, heavy  
and light  
BOOTS & SHOES**

**WE CATER TO IRRIGATION CONSTRUCTION OUTFITS' NEEDS**

Also carry our usual lines:

HARNESS — SADDLES — TRUNKS — VALISES — SUIT CASES — GLOVES — WHIPS — ETC.

**GREAT WEST SADDLERY CO'Y.**  
H. LITTLE, Manager. MACLEOD

### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY TOWN OF MACLEOD

#### COUNCIL

Mayor—J. L. Fawcett.  
Councillors—Alex McLeod, R. J. E. Gardiner, F. Morris, A. McDonald, F. Thewlis, R. T. McNichol.  
Secretary-Treasurer—E. Forster Brown.

Council meets first and third Mondays every month in the Town Hall.

#### Committees

Finance—McNichol, Thewlis, Morris.  
Police—McLeod, McNichol and Gardiner.  
Fire—Morris, Gardiner and Thewlis.  
Water and light—Gardiner, McLeod, McDonald.  
Sanitation—Thewlis, McDonald, McNichol.  
Health Board—J. L. Fawcett, Vernon Pearson, R. D. McNay, A. T. Leather and A. Young.  
Superintendent-Engineer—Vernon Pearson, residence phone 104.  
Second Engineers—Frank Seymour and M. Hill.  
Town Electrician—C. B. Holmes—night trouble phone 259.  
Chief of Police—J. K. Ridley.  
Fire Chief—Wesley Shield.

Member of Provincial Parliament—Geo. Skelding.  
Clerk of Supreme and District Court—A. B. McDonald.  
Deputy Clerk—Miss L. Thomas.  
Justice of the Peace—T. H. Stedman, W. A. Day.  
Provincial Police Magistrate—Major Burrell.  
Provincial Police—Corp. Watt.  
Crown Prosecutor—J. W. McDonald.  
Coroner—A. F. Grady.  
Medical Health Officer—Dr. S. J. Kirk.  
Registrar of Vital Statistics—A. F. Grady.  
Local Agent Government Telephone—W. E. Kope.

#### MACLEOD HOSPITAL BOARD

J. D. Matheson, chairman; E. F. Brown, R. D. McNay, A. D. Ferguson, Rev. J. Kennedy, Rev. W. A. Lewis, Rev. J. Osborne, R. T. McNichol, F. Morris, C. W. Stevens, A. F. Grady, R. J. E. Gardiner, J. W. Moreash, J. L. Fawcett, A. T. Leather, H. M. Smith, Rev. J. W. Merrick, C. A. Mercer, W. Embury.

#### MACLEOD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

President—H. Mackintosh.  
1st vice-president—C. Hamersley.  
2nd vice-president—J. Horner.  
Secretary-treasurer—R. J. E. Gardiner.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD

Chairman—R. T. McNichol.  
Trustees—J. L. Fawcett, W. A. Day, R. W. Stewart, H. Little.  
Secretary-Treasurer—E. Forster Brown.

#### SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD

Chairman—T. H. Stedman.  
Trustees—M. Gallagher, M. Jordan, J. J. Burke.  
Secretary-treasurer—J. Ryan.

Inspector for the Macleod Inspectorate—J. H. Hutchinson, Macleod.

#### ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Macleod Detachment staff officers: Commanding Officer, Inspector J. A. McDonald, Inspector W. J. Lindsay, Inspector Howard Townsend, Sgt.-Major W. Armour, Sergeants J. A. Webb and J. A. Allen.

#### FRATERNAL SOCIETIES

G. W. V. A.  
Club rooms on 24th St., below the Silver Grill.  
President—T. W. Whitefoot.  
1st Vice-President—S. Metge.  
2nd Vice-President—G. L. Pollard.  
Secretary—C. P. McGladdery.  
Committee—W. Walsh, P. Roberts, W. Whitworth, W. Hoodless, J. Ridley, C. Cowan, J. Buckwell, J. S. Lam-

bert and V. R. Baker

#### GREAT WAR NEXT-OF-KIN ASSOCIATION (Macleod Branch)

President—Mrs. A. Watson.  
Vice-President—Mrs. T. Mackintosh.  
Sec'y-Treasurer—Mrs. V. R. Baker.  
Executive—Mrs. J. Allan, Mrs. J. Baird, Mrs. S. Baker, Mrs. S. Lewis, Mrs. Dowson, Mrs. W. V. Price, Mrs. Horsburg.  
Meetings as per advertisement.

#### A. F. & A. M.

Alberta Lodge No. 3  
Masonic Hall over Union Bank  
W.M.—C. W. McKinnon.  
Secretary—Rev. W. J. Merrick.  
Meets on the third Wednesday of each month.

#### ROYAL ARCH MASONS

Bekah Chapter No. 7.  
Grand Chapter of Alberta.  
1st Principal—F. Morris.  
Secretary—John Allen (Sergt.).  
Meets 1st Tuesday in the month.

#### I. O. O. F.

Mountain View Lodge No. 4.  
N.G.—W. T. Fleming.  
V.G.—G. L. Pollard.  
Recording Secretary—R. W. Russell P.G.  
Financial Secretary—R. W. Stewart P.G.  
Meets every Thursday in Oddfellow's Hall on Third Avenue.

#### MACLEOD ENCAMPMENT

No. 16 I. O. O. F.  
C.P.—E. F. Brown.  
R.S.—R. W. Russell, P.C.P.  
F.S.—C. Cowan.

#### REBEKAH LODGE

Mountain View Lodge No. 23.  
N.G.—Mrs. R. J. E. Gardiner.  
V.G.—Mrs. J. A. MacMillan.  
Secretary—Miss A. M. Wilson.  
Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Oddfellow's Hall.

#### L. O. L.

Macleod L.O.L. No. 1818  
Master—Rev. W. A. Lewis.  
Secretary—James Freeman.  
Meets the first Monday in Oddfellow's Hall, 3rd Avenue.

#### U. F. A.

Macleod Local 852  
President—H. Mackintosh.  
Secretary—D. H. Shield.  
Meets first Saturday in the Town Hall.

#### W. C. T. U.

President—Mrs. E. F. Brown.  
Secretary—Mrs. R. J. E. Gardiner.  
Meetings on first Thursday in the month as announced.

#### BRIGHT MUNICIPAL DISTRICT No. 69

Councillors—T. Murphy, Evelyn; T. Bailey, Ardenville; Robt. Carroll, Macleod; B. B. McNab, Macleod; John Stienhoff, Macleod; Fred Wood, Macleod.  
Secretary-treasurer—H. W. Bright.  
Council meets 1st Saturday, Municipal Offices, 24th St., Macleod.

#### CHURCH DIRECTORY

**CHRIST CHURCH, MACLEOD**  
(Anglican)  
Every Sunday, 8 a.m.—Holy Communion.  
1st and 3rd Sundays, 11 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.  
2nd, 4th and 5th Sundays, 11 a.m., Matins and Litany.  
Every Sunday, 7.30 p.m., Evensong.  
Intercession Service every Thursday at 7.30 p.m.  
Sunday School every Sunday at 2.30 p.m.  
W. A. regular meeting 1st Monday in the month. Secretary, Mrs. C. W. E. Gardiner.

W. J. Merrick, M.A., Rector.  
Phone 60.

## Importance Of Air Route Of Empire

LONDON, Eng., July 26.—One of the matters scheduled to come up for consideration by the dominions' prime ministers in London relates to the formation of an imperial airship transport company. In this connection it is appropriate to note that the vast sum of nearly £40,000,000 was spent by the Imperial government during and since the war on airship construction, airship bases, and on matters incidental thereto. It is the desire to utilize in a practical direction the great amount of airship material which has thus been accumulated, which is the main spring in regard to the inauguration of the company. If the scheme fails, the airships and the attendant equipment and bases, must pass, at a great loss, into the hands of the disposal board.

In regard to the scheme, which would aim at linking together more closely the scattered territories of the Empire, it is obvious that a rapid service of airships would provide a means of quick aerial communication. The matter is being strongly fostered by the Imperial Air Ministry, which believes that the dominions will evince the most practical interest in the subject. To stimulate this interest, the ministry will approach the prime ministers of Greater Britain who have arrived in this country. To further the end in view, the ministry has arranged for a day to be set apart in the crowded program of the visitors for demonstration of flying by the, at present superfluous dirigibles.

But briefly the idea is to form an imperial syndicate, in which all the dominions as well as the mother country will be interested, and to acquire and fly the airships. In connection with the scheme A. H. Asholt, the agent-general for Tasmania, has addressed a memorandum to the colonial office. He has suggested that the share capital of the concern be £1,500,000, to be subscribed, substantially, by the governments participating. The board of directors would number 12 or 13, which would include seven or eight representatives or nominees of the governments concerned. Mr. Asholt's plan allows for an initial service from London to Egypt, from which country experiments would be made for extending operations to India, South Africa and Australia. The charges, according to the agent-general's idea, for passengers and mails, should not be allowed to exceed those by first-class steamers and railways for similar distances.

An estimate has been made by an aeronautical expert that the saving in time would be as follows:  
From London to— Airship, Steamship  
Egypt ..... 2½ 7  
India ..... 5 to 6 19  
South Africa ..... 6 to 7 21  
Australia ..... 10 to 11 32

**Winds Would Help**  
The airship times mentioned above are computed under the most favorable conditions. An investigation of the behavior of the winds in the upper strata demonstrated that, for the greater part of the year, the trade winds, both outward and home, would considerably in accelerating the services. The opinion of so great an authority as Sir Ross Smith, the hero

#### ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Pastor—Rev. J. Kennedy. Phone 152.  
Mr. Sparks, Choir Leader.  
Sundays—Morning service, 11 a.m.  
Evening service, 7.30 p.m.  
Sunday School and Bible Class, 2.30 p.m.  
Monday—Ladies' Aid in church rooms, 3 p.m. (1st Monday of month, regular meeting).  
Wednesday—Prayer meeting, 8 p.m.  
Friday—Choir Practice, 8 p.m.  
Women's Missionary Society (regular meeting second Tuesday of each month at 4 p.m.)  
Junior Mission Band (third Tuesday of every month).

#### CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS

Rev. J. Osborne, Pastor.  
Sunday Services—Low Mass at 8.30 a.m. High Mass and sermon at 10.30 a.m. Sunday School at 2.30 p.m. Devotions and Benediction at 7.30 p.m.

#### SALVATION ARMY

3rd Avenue.  
Lieut. R. Battersby.  
Sunday Services—Holiness meeting, 11 a.m. Sunday School, 3 p.m. Salvation meeting, 7.30 p.m.  
Tuesday and Thursday—Public meeting, 8 p.m.  
Thursday—Band of Love Sewing Class, 4.15.  
Saturday—Girl Guards, 3.30.

#### METHODIST CHURCH

Pastor—G. D. Armstrong.  
Sunday School Supt., Dr. Kirk; Recording Steward, A. Young; Choir Leader, J. T. Doney; Organist, Miss J. White; Envelope Steward, A. R. McFadden; Junior Choir Leader, E. Demer; Organist, Miss E. Thewlis; President Ladies' Aid, Mrs. C. Rose; President W. M. S., Mrs. P. Brooks. Leader of Boys' Work, S. Collis.

Sunday—Worship at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sunday School at 2.30 p.m. Monday—Young People's Meeting at 8 p.m. Mission Band at 4.15 p.m. Tuesday—Ladies' Aid, first Tuesday of month, 4 p.m. Women's Missionary Society, 2nd Tuesday of every month at 4 p.m.  
Wednesday—Prayer Meeting at 8 p.m.  
Thursday—Mission Circle, 8 p.m. 2nd Thursday of every month.  
Friday—Young People's Choir Practice 7 p.m. Senior Choir Practice 8 p.m.  
"The People's Church." Everybody welcome.

of the famous England-Australia aeroplane flight, is of much value in connection with the plan. He said that he considered the air route from England to Australia would speedily be developed, and thought that the best means of knitting the empire more closely together, as regards improved means of communication, was through aerial services.

Another authority on the subject, Hector Sleeman, managing director of Aerial Transport, Ltd., Australia, in recent utterance, was also optimistic in regard to the inauguration of airship service between England and Australia must come into operation in the near future, lessening the time travel between the two countries from six weeks to a comparatively few days. The aeroplane base, with the addition of a mooring mast and other necessary plant, would prove an excellent base for an airship, and would reduce the overhead cost of the service.

#### Military Aspect

Apart from the commercial advantage of rapid conveyance of passengers and mails, there is an all-important military aspect of the matter. The value to the empire, in time of war, of the establishment of airship bases in Australia, South Africa, India and Egypt, and the presence, in being, of a fleet of airships, would be almost inestimable. These advantages would enable observation to be maintained, at great range, of the movements of the enemy, and this would probably make all the difference in the initial stages of a campaign.

In the meantime the development and improvement of the existing types of airships are engaging the close attention of the Imperial government, which is understood to have in contemplation an expenditure this year of £250,000 on experiments and developments. Should the syndicate scheme be carried through it is quite possible that this expenditure would annually be renewed, and thus airship improvement would be maintained.

The airships are there; the desire to use them for the patriotic and practical purposes mentioned is there, and now that the matter is to be brought officially to the notice of the visiting dominions' prime ministers, it would appear that some very definite realization of the ambitious scheme will emerge.

The value to the commercial world if the plan can successfully be launched is manifest, and the acceleration in the mail service between different portions of the empire, now so slow, irregular and unsatisfactory, would be immense. The development of the plan will be watched by the empire with the greatest attention, and foreign countries will also be by no means disinterested, as, if a success, the scheme will no doubt form a model for the rest of the world.

## New Society Aims At Disarmament

NEW YORK, New York, July 27.—The invitation of the President of the United States to other powers to join in a conference on the subject of disarmament and of policies in the Far East is the most auspicious event since the armistice, and one fraught with the greatest possibilities for good since that time, according to Miss Christina Merriman, chairman of the newly formed Clearing House for Limitation of Armament and secretary of the Foreign Policy Association.

Miss Merriman is convinced that the calling of the conference is a recognition of the determined will of the people in all countries that the waste and destruction of war be done away with forever. In this demand the voices of women have been steady and persistent.

#### Only One Object

"Every organization affiliated with the Clearing House is working to bring that disarmament by international agreement. Some have formerly worked to obtain a reduction of the naval appropriation, others for total disarmament, but now they are joining their forces to do all in their power to make this conference a success.

"The scope of this conference is far wider than that outlined in the Borah amendment to the naval appropriations bill, and it may be criticised in some quarters as attempting to cover too much ground. The point to remember always is that other nations have accepted the call on this basis and it is too late to change the provisions. It is of the utmost importance that destructive and partisan criticism be withheld, that differences of opinion be eliminated. Even if the powers cannot agree to have taken a momentous step forward if they decide to reduce their naval forces.

#### Opposition Expected

"There is apparent an amazing willingness to concentrate on the success of this conference; to forget, at least for the time, the various concrete phases of the matter that different organizations have formerly urged. It is of the utmost importance that people in general be informed on the

#### Stand Off Flouring Mill

will have flour for sale and exchange all the time  
GRINDING THE YEAR ROUND  
HUTTERITE MILL — STAND OFF

main facts of the case and are used to work for the conference. Fortunately we, as a people, are becoming aroused from our post-war inertia, for you may be sure that those interested in maintaining large armaments will become more aggressive as they see their plans going by the board. It is necessary, therefore, that we work more vigorously than ever, that we carry on a campaign of education far and wide throughout the country in behalf of reduction of armament.

"The conference must not be allowed to dissolve until it has accomplished its ends. Should it fail, that could mean but one thing—chaos. Every nation would begin immediately preparations for new wars, and civilization cannot survive another war. The public must be made to see this clearly. I repeat, they must be educated, not only as regards the cost, waste and loss of international good will involved in rival armaments, but also what can be accomplished if that money and effort be diverted into constructive channels.

#### Open Diplomacy Needed

A most important aspect of the conference will be its personnel. It is essential that all the nations have as representatives people who will put the peace of the world above intrigue, partisanship and politics. There is a general demand that the conference be open. Secret diplomacy has had its day in court and has made a tragic failure. The people want no more of it. The question of limitation of armaments affects everybody everywhere and calls for the utmost freedom of discussion. It must be settled for the people as a whole, not for a small clique or a narrow section.

"The outcome, to be sure, does not lie wholly with America, but America's attitude in the matter will have a tremendous effect. We cannot avoid the responsibility. It has been said by hard-headed business men—and I believe truly—that should the powers be unable to reach an agreement on limitation of armament and the United States should be courageous enough to begin alone to disarm, any government in Europe that persisted in a large military program would last but a very short time, for public opinion would be too strong to allow it to continue."

## African Diamond Revenue Declines

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony, July 27.—Henry Burton, minister of finance, has just issued his Union budget statement. He announced that the deficit for the past year was not apparently as large as at first anticipated, principally because certain economies in expenditure had been effected. The deficit for 1920-21 will be approximately £250,000.

The expenditure on loan for 1920-21 has been £13,220,000. Income is available from all sources to the extent of £14,343,000. There is a balance to be carried forward to this year (1920-21) of £1,020,000.

The exodus of capital from the Union as a consequence of the premium on African currency during the earlier periods of last year was extremely heavy. The natural result of that was an increase in the prevailing rates of interest, and that increase has been reflected in the Treasury Bill rate last year. At the same time, though these rates were raised, compared with ruling rates in other countries, they are still favorable. Revenue last year diminished all round, and it was only the extreme and natural buoyancy apparent in the customs, especially in the first nine months, that has enabled the Union to keep any think like its equilibrium. The customs were estimated at £6,900,000, yet they brought in actually £8,965,000.

#### Unable to Sell Diamonds

So far as the excise is concerned, the estimate this year is about the same, also the posts and telegraphs. In the inland revenue the striking feature is the collapse of the diamond trade. The estimate in 1921 was for £1,250,000 from diamond export duty and £812,000 was received and the question is what is to be the estimate for 1921-22.

It is understood that the Diamond Syndicate is practically unable to sell any stones at the present time. During the first quarter of 1921 their sales totalled £80,000 as compared with £1,200,000 for the preceding quarter.

It is impossible to forecast accurately what revenue will be derived from this source during the coming year, but the estimate is going to be £300,000 and this would allow for a reasonable and moderate recovery, but it would be extremely rash to put the figure at anything higher than that. In regard to other diamond undertakings, there is no government share in the Premier mine, and in this case there is the opportunity of sharing past profits to some extent. From this source £150,000 of revenue is estimated, so that the total from diamonds, which last year was estimated at £2,800,000 is this year £750,000.

#### Decreased Tax Estimate

Last year the income tax estimate for the gold mines was £1,150,000, but this year it is £995,000. The normal tax estimated for 1921 was £1,900,000, and for 1921-22 it is estimated at £2,500,000. The super-tax was estimated at £750,000; the estimate for 1921-22 is £775,000.

Excess profits duty was estimated at £1,350,000 last year, and we got £50,000 less, making £1,300,000; for

For sale by  
R. D. McNAY — MACLEOD

the coming year the estimate is also at £1,300,000. The estimated expenditure for 1921-22 is £32,271,000. To reduce this expenditure it is proposed to reduce the cost of living allowance by 25 per cent. for the first quarter of the financial year, 50 per cent. for the next quarter, and 75 per cent. for the next, and to eliminate it altogether by the end of the year.

## Developing Pullets For Winter Laying

(Experimental Farms Note.)

For the greatest ultimate success in egg production, pullets from the time they are hatched, should be so handled that they will not receive any check. From "shell to laying pen" should be one period of continuous growth.

A pullet that is stunted at some stage in its development is a pullet that is ruined so far as heavy continuous production is concerned.

Hen hatched chicks. The big danger to hen-hatched chicks is vermin. See that "biddy" is treated for lice before the eggs hatch, and then, at regular intervals, treat the chicks with a good disinfecting powder. Most of the commercial powders will be satisfactory. Ordinary road dust with a little flowers of sulphur added will serve the purpose.

Incubator hatched chicks. The period when artificial heat is removed is one when the chickens require close attention; otherwise they are liable to crowd and very little of this will give the chicks a serious setback.

Put the wire netting across the corners of the house so that the chicks cannot crowd into them, and trample each other to death. Visit the house several times in the evening, and if there is any crowding, drive the chicks to the centre of the house and stay with them until they settle down. The sooner the chicks can be induced to roost the better.

During the hot summer weather be ever on the watch for vermin. Spray the houses occasionally with a good disinfectant, and if there are any traces of red mites keep right after them, as it is goodbye to healthy growth in the chickens if these pests ever get headway.

As soon after "weaning" as possible get the pullets onto good fresh range. Hopper feeding will be found most convenient. Keep mixed grain and good dry mash before them where they can have free access to it. See that they have an abundance of succulent green feed and always a supply of fresh water. If buttermilk can be obtained nothing is better to produce healthy, vigorous growth or to bring the pullets into production.

Get the pullets into winter quarters before they start to lay, so that they will not receive any setback.

On housing them, bear in mind the

## J. W. MOREASH MERCHANT TAILOR

CLEANING - PRESSING - DYEING

# House Wiring

We are pleased to announce that prices on house wiring materials have dropped very considerably, during the last few weeks.

We are prepared to give the public the benefit of these reductions on house wiring work in future.

## Municipal Electric Light Dept.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—\$400. 50 cash. No. 625 21st St. Apply Mrs. Emily McCausland, Macleod, Alta. 21-It P75c.

FURNITURE and other household articles for sale. Apply Mrs. E. P. McNeill, 18th St. 19-3tP120

LOST—A pocket book at the C.P.R. station. Finder return it to Mrs. O. C. Edwards—will be rewarded. 20-tf

FOR SALE—2500 feet of lumber and one barrel. Apply G. H. Scougall, Sec'y-Treas. Hockey Club.

FOR SALE—About 4½ yards inlaid linoleum, used about three months—a bargain for cash. Apply Times Office.

STRAYED, from Macleod — white steer two years old, roan neck branded—UK on left hip. Reward of \$5 for return, or information leading to recovery. F. Benson, Macleod. 21-tf

## NOTICE

On and after this date I will not be responsible for any debts other than those contracted by me personally. 21-3t J. A. MacMILLAN.

## CARD OF THANKS

To the Electors of the Macleod Riding: We, the members of the U.F.A. and the U.F.W.A. wish to thank all those who worked and supported our candidate, Mr. W. A. Shield, in the recent election campaign, and who is now our representative of the constituency of Macleod.

We trust that the future will show that the U.F.A. Political Association was not slow to realize the grave and stupendous responsibility it has acquired throughout the province.

A. R. McFADDEN,  
Pres. U.F.A. Political Association.  
FLORENCE HORNER,  
Vice-Pres. U.F.W.A. Political Assoc'n

## SALVATION ARMY PUBLIC MEETINGS

Sunday next:—  
Holiness meeting—11 a.m.  
Sunday School—3 p.m.  
Great Salvation Meeting—7.30 p.m.  
Tuesday's meeting—8 p.m.  
Thursday's meeting—8 p.m.  
Friday, Band of Love Class—3.30 p.m. at Miss Mercer's room over P. Burns.  
Friday, young people's meeting, 8 p.m.  
You are welcome to attend these meetings.  
CAPT. R. BATTERSBY, C.O.

change in conditions. Induce them to consume large quantities of green feed and to exercise for all the scratch feed.

## Second Hand Store

I am in the market to buy, sell and exchange furniture, household goods, Etc., Etc.

BUYING PRICES RIGHT  
SELLING PRICES RIGHT  
A FAIR TRADE

LAMBERTS' OLD STAND—OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE

H. PITKIN & CO.

Licensed Auctioneer for Town of Macleod — ALBERTA



## BINDER TWINE

### PLYMOUTH AND UNITED GRAIN GROWERS'

QUALITY GUARANTEED

Treated to Withstand Grass-hoppers

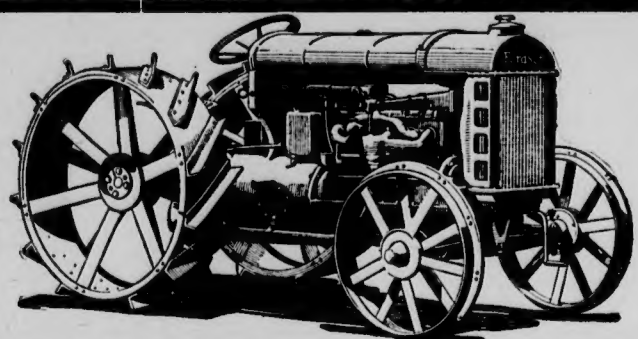
## Order Early

### U.F.A. Co-Operative Associat'n

AGENTS

H. H. McLEAN, Mgr.

MACLEOD



FORD CARS — FORD PARTS — FORDSON TRACTORS

### FORD CAR PRICES

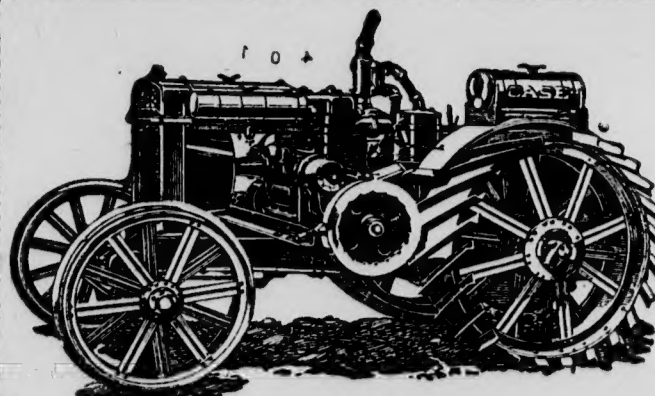
Touring \$825.00, Roadster \$757.00  
Fully Equipped.

Remember, we are giving you first-class Ford Repair Service

**Macleod Motor Sales**  
SERVICE LIVERY

F. A. ADAMS, MANAGER.

Subscribe for The Times



### SPRING REQUIREMENTS IN FARM MACHINERY

J. I. CASE FARM MACHINERY CO.—SAWYER & MASSEY CO.—  
WALLIS ENGINE—ADVANCE RUMLEY CO.—WATERLOO BOY  
ENGINE AND GOODISON SEPARATOR—DE LAVAL AND  
MELOTT SEPARATORS—DUNLOP TIRES—OVERLAND CARS—  
JOHN DEERE IMPLEMENTS.

ALEX McDONALD -- AGENT

## MEN'S SUMMER WEAR

BALBRIGGAN COMBINATIONS  
BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS  
BALBRIGGAN DRAWERS  
ATHLETIC COMBINATIONS  
TWO AND FOUR POINT SUSPENSERS  
LISLE AND SILK SOCKS  
SILK SHIRTS  
CANVAS SHOES  
WASH TIES STRAW HATS

## R. T. BARKER

## Telegraph News

### ONTARIO FARMER MEMBER IS KILLED

WOODSTOCK, Ont., July 23.—Jonh Calder, Liberal M.L.A. for North Oxford, died at his home in East Nisour at 2 o'clock this morning, following an accident sustained yesterday afternoon while assisting in the haying on his farm. Mr. Calder was in the haymow standing on a beam when the pulley carrying the hay fork snapped and struck Mr. Calder on the back of the head. He suffered a fractured skull, a broken nose and other severe injuries and died without regaining consciousness.

John Calder was born in East Nisour about 56 years ago and has lived there all his life. He took lively interest in municipal as well as provincial politics, and before entering the provincial house about four years ago in succession to Hon. Mr. Rowell, was a member of the township council. He is survived by his widow and four children. He was a cousin of Hon. J. A. Calder, minister of immigration and colonization in the Federal cabinet.

### CARPENTIER ACCORDED GREAT RECEPTION TODAY

PARIS, July 23.—Georges Carpentier, apparently more than ever the idol of the French sporting public, was given a hero's reception on his arrival in Paris at noon today from the United States. When the French boxer's train pulled in, the station was crowded with his admirers, and as Carpentier appeared, palpably surprised by the enthusiasm of his reception and affected almost to tears, he was captured by the surging crowd and borne against his will through the side door of the station and along the Rue Londres. The crowd, which had gained possession of Carpentier and with shouts of "Carry him in triumph" had borne him to the street, swept aside the police line and rushed along the thoroughfares. Several doors and windows in the neighborhood were crushed in by the pressure of the throng which choked the streets.

Police reinforcements finally fought their way to the centre of the crowd and asked Carpentier politely to make the rest of his journey home in a taxi the police had brought, so that the crowd would disperse.

### IMPERIAL AIR SERVICE

LONDON, July 24.—Hon. Mr. Ballantyne occupies the role of an interested listener at the committee on air communication of the imperial conference, as the British postmaster proposes only the development of an airship service to South Africa, and if successful, from London to Cairo and to Perth, Australia.

Owing to the difficulties of crossing the Atlantic, the Britain-to-Canada service will not be attempted until the overland services are a practical success.

The wireless proposals chiefly are to link the mother country with the Pacific and South Africa. Mr. Ballantyne expects to sail August 4. He thinks Mr. Meighen will take the same boat.

The delay of the Premier is entirely due to the disarmament conference, says Mr. Ballantyne, and not to the remainder of the agenda of the imperial conference.

### DISARMAMENT DISCUSSIONS PROBABLE BY NOVEMBER

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Renewed confidence that Japan will consent to a broad discussion of Far Eastern

### FARM IMPLEMENTS

Deering—McCormick—Emerson  
McLaughlin Cars  
Oils and Greases

H. H. YOUNG

## WHY BAKE?

OUR

## Delicious CAKES

Have Every Taste of Home Baking

BAWDEN'S BAKERY  
PHONE 132

problems part of the disarmament conference was evident in official circles here last night after another informal exchange of views between the Japanese and United States governments.

During the day the Japanese ambassador, Baron Shidehara, called on Secretary Hughes at the State department and they are understood to have discussed at length the situation from Japan's reluctance to have the Far Eastern questions subjected to debate in the disarmament negotiations. It was indicated afterward that the mutual exchange was regarded as helpful by both sides and that the conversations soon might reach a stage making possible a more formal diplomatic correspondence on the subject.

### Might Prove Barrier

There was every evidence, however, that the United States government remained unshaken in its belief that to definitely eliminate any subject from the scope of the conference beforehand might prove a serious barrier to the disarmament discussion itself.

It was indicated yesterday that despite the suggestion of British dominion statesmen for a postponement of the conference until next spring, officials here believed the plan to begin sessions by early November would in the end find general acceptance.

### U.F.A. WILL NOT TAKE OVER TILL MIDDLE OF AUGUST

EDMONTON, July 23.—It will be about the middle of August before the Stewart government can be ready to turn over the affairs of the province to the new administration. The matter was under consideration at a meeting of the executive council this morning, and while no date was fixed for the transfer, pending the action of the farmers' organization, it was the general feeling of the cabinet that another two weeks or more will necessarily intervene.

Premier Stewart expressed a desire that the change might be made at an early date, and had held hopes of being relieved by the premiership by the first of August, but it has been found that a considerable volume of important departmental business still remains to be closed up and for this reason it now looks as though it will be well toward the middle of the month before the turn-over can be made.

No word has yet been received from the U.F.A. executive as to when the new farmer government desires to assume office, but it is assumed that the date indicated will be a satisfactory one from its point of view as well, since it will allow time to complete the necessary organization.

### REPUBLICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF BILL PASSES

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Republican Protective Tariff Bill, estimated by Chairman Fordney to raise around five hundred million dollars in revenue annually was passed last night by the house by a vote of 289 to 127, precisely the vote by which a Democratic vote for elimination of its United States value provisions was defeated.

Seven republicans voted against the measure, while the same number of Democrats supported it.

Oils, hides, cottons and asphalt stood up against a determined fight to tax them and remained on the free list. The Langworth dye embargo, first of the five contested schedules to go before the house proper for a separate vote and backed by some of the Republican members of the ways and means committee, was thrown out, 209 to 193.

### Makes Last Call

Just before the roll call to pass the bill, Rep. Garner of Texas, ranking Democrat on the ways and means committee, stepped to the front with the expected motion to send the bill back to the framers with instructions to strike out the United States valuation and reciprocal provisions. This was where the Republicans and Democrats divided squarely on the whole tariff issue, although they had split widely on some of the earlier votes.

It probably was the first time since war days that the house found itself with such a quorum on the eve of a vote. Closing the long wrangle over the bill, Chairman Fordney brought Republican members to their feet by declaring it would bring greater prosperity to the country than it now enjoyed. The veteran tariff maker, thrilled by the demonstration, smiled and bowed and then wheeled about to wave to the gallery.

### THE BENEFIT OF FORESTS

Most of the land on which our Canadian forests now stand is not suitable for agriculture, but it is suitable for growing fine crops of trees to keep our sawmills, our wagon factories, our furniture factories, and our paper mills running at full force forever. Let us all take part in protecting our valuable forests. Fire is their enemy. Therefore let us be careful of fire when in the woods.

Now, now is the time to say a kind word; lest tomorrow it might not be heard.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO.  
FARM IMPLEMENTS  
EVERYTHING FOR THE FARMER  
R. J. E. GARDINER—Agent.

Better Than Pills—  
For Liver Ills  
The reason  
  
Get a 25¢ Box  
NR Tonight—  
Tomorrow Alright  
A. D. FERGUSON, Druggist

## Deposed Monarch Hoping For Crown

BERNE, Switzerland, July 24. The former monarch of the dissolved dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary still hopes to continue as legitimate king of Hungary, and the Budapest government, as well as many conservative Magyars are sharing this hope. Ever since his sensational Easter excursion from this country to Hungary the Swiss press has been indefatigable in busying itself with his person and that adventure. Particularly one question is being discussed with remarkable zest, i.e., if it was right or wrong for the federal council to acquiesce in the Hapsburg's return to this country.

The Canton Vaud, where former Emperor Charles had been staying at Prangins ever since he came to Switzerland over two years ago, did not welcome him back, as he had broken his promise not to mix with political intrigues and conspiracies. The federal government permitted him to stay in the Canton of Lucerne until further notice, which meant as long as he would refrain from breaking his renewed promise. Recently, however, he notified the federal council of his intention of leaving Switzerland for good by the end of August. His many Swiss friends, more especially the Roman Catholics, believed this decision not to be spontaneous, but to have been the outcome of pressure brought to bear upon "Charles the Last" by the political department of the Swiss government; consequently the Roman Catholic press, which had been at one with the press of all other parties in commending the adventurous trip of the ill-advised former king, reproached the government for its attitude in driving him out, just as the Socialist and Democratic papers had previously overwhelmed it with reproaches for having readmitted him to this country.

### Discussed in Council

Recently this affair was dealt with in the National Council, where two "questions" had been submitted, one by the Socialist leader and deputy, Robert Trimm, the other by Mr. Bossi in the name of numerous Roman Catholic and a few Liberal legislators. Mr. Trimm asked for information on the manner in which the interned Hapsburg had left his abode and gone to Hungary, via Austria. He also wanted to know the reason why the government had consented to his return, what precautions it had taken as to his further stay, and whether it did not think it better to expel him.

In his turn, Mr. Bossi did not, in his parliamentary question, mention expelling Charles at all, but restricted himself to asking along what lines the political department intended to uphold the traditional Swiss rights of refuge. However, in his explanatory speech he talked exclusively of Charles of Hapsburg, arguing that the Easter journey could not rightly be connected with ideas of insurrection or overthrow, as the Hungarian government had not ceased to regard him as the legitimate king.

Bossi added that Charles was deserving of the sympathies of the Swiss including the Socialists, for he had been active for an early peace ever since 1916. "The fact of his having to leave us," Mr. Bossi remarked, "was a matter for mourning for every friend of the old Swiss right of refuge." Having tolerated here so many revolutionists, he concluded, it was wrong to drive an honest man, a king, who had been unfortunate enough to lose a war.

In his reply to the two questions Mr. Motta, the foreign secretary, stated that in March, 1919, the federal council had permitted the former emperor to stay in Switzerland indefinitely provided he abstained from any and every political activity. Trusting in his loyalty, no detailed restriction had been imposed, the supervision being left to the government of the Canton of Vaud. By and by, certain suspicions arose here and there in connection with the Prangins castle, but nothing positive leaked out.

### Lax Supervision

That the cantonal supervision had been ridiculously inefficient, Mr. Motta did not mention, although this fact was an "open secret." At any rate, the Easter trip was a surprise for the federal council, and the real circumstances are far from being cleared up as yet. Former Emperor Charles certainly passed the frontier by none of the official passport stations, and he denied the truth of the rumor that he had made use of a false passport or of the services of the Swiss officials. To obviate international political complications, he refused to disclose details.

Mr. Motta said that the royal exile was permitted to return and stay because any prolongation of his sojourn in Hungary threatened civil war on the one hand, and on the other armed intervention on the part of the neighboring states which had annexed large parts of old Hungary, namely, Tzecho-Slovakia, Rumania and Serbia. In the interests of general peace the federal council had felt the moral obligation to consent to a provisional return. By breaking his

## SUMMER MILLINERY

Don't fail to see our splendid assortment of Import Milan Straw Shapes.  
PRICES RIGHT

Something new in tops for Camisoles and Night Gowns.

Be sure to see our new collars for your Spring Suit.

MISS A. M. WILSON

word he had forfeited the right of asylum; nevertheless it was granted him anew on condition that he lived in the castle of Hertenstein (near Lucerne), and gave two days' notice in case he intended to leave Switzerland for good.

He had, since then, decided to leave in August; he had done so quite spontaneously, without any pressure whatever, and he gave as his motive the desire not to embarrass the federal government by a protracted presence. He hoped soon to find a country where he could settle down without giving rise to political complications.

After the detailed explanations of the foreign secretary, the national council decided by a large majority to close the discussion, and the questioners consented. Thus the expected heated debate between the Socialists and Conservatives in the chamber has been warded off in a really satisfactory manner.

## Turks Are Deporting Greek Inhabitants

ATHENS, Greece, July 26.—American travelers and others arriving here from Samsun report details on the persecutions of Christian populations living in this region. The notorious chief, Osman Agha, arriving at Samsun the second day of Bairam, a Turkish celebration, inaugurated his entry by the killing of 10 Greeks. Then, surrounding the stores of the American Tobacco Co., he arrested all the Greek clerks, numbering about 800, and had them transported in an unknown direction. Then he had the Greek quarter surrounded and arrested 1,500 other Greeks, who were deported in the interior. The population of 30 other villages in the Samsun region were killed while they were being transported to the place of exile. Other villages having refused to comply with the deportation order were set on fire by the Turks and the inhabitants were killed. The American commission which went to this place witnessed these crimes and brought evidence which was shown to the Turkish governor.

At Kerasund all the Greeks from 16 to 30 years of age were arrested and brought to the interior in an unknown direction. Since the beginning

f the war the Turks exterminated by massacres, deportations and famine more than 250,000 Greeks of the Pont and as many more Greeks from the interior of Asia Minor. This work of exterminating an entire and peaceful population is pursued right before the eyes of a civilized world. A strong band composed of Turks and Lazs attacked the village of Armoudi, the near Isle of Karamoussal, and set fire to the homes on the river Aisnes.

A Hellenic detachment stationed in this region finally repulsed the aggressors. The Oecumenic Patriarchate is very much concerned over the reports which are constantly received by the metropolitan regarding the fact that the Greeks of the interior are subject to massacres and persecutions. The Patriarchate will give to the British High Commissioner a long memorandum showing in detail the Turkish crimes. At the same time the Patriarchate will call the attention of the inter-allied authorities to the illegitimate proceedings of the Turks in violation of the regime laid down by the inter-allied control at Constantinople, the arrest of the Greeks coming from Ismid and other localities of Marmora under the pretext that they participated in the misdeeds against the Turks.

### OF ALL THE TREES IN ENGLAND

Of all the trees in England,  
From sea to sea again,  
The Willow loveliest stoops her  
boughs  
Beneath the driving rain.

Of all the trees in England,  
Past frankincense and myrrh,  
There's none for smell, of bloom and  
and smoke,  
Like Lime and Juniper.  
—Walter De La Mare.

### SO TO SPEAK

"She was married to a duke in Europe."  
"Did her father go across?"  
"No, and he didn't come across, either."  
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A. T. LEATHER  
Real Estate & Loans  
MACLEOD -- ALBERTA

## Macleod Supply Co. Ltd.

## GROCERIES FRESH FRUITS

PRESERVING RASPBERRIES ABOUT OVER. REGULAR SHIPMENTS OF LOGANBERRIES ARE ARRIVING NOW.  
PLACE YOUR ORDER

We are agents for  
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD  
and carry all their lines in stock

### CHINA AND GLASSWARE

"The Store of Quality"  
Prompt Delivery Service Phone 8



# THE MACLEOD TIMES AND MACLEOD WEEKLY NEWS

(Independent in Politics)

A weekly newspaper printed and published at Macleod, Alberta, every Thursday

C. J. DILLINGHAM .....Publisher  
S. DILLINGHAM, Mgr. and Editor.

Subscription Price ..... \$2.00  
Foreign ..... \$2.50

## Advertising Rates

Display Advertising (Contract) per inch ..... 35c

Display Advertising (Transient) per inch ..... 50c

Legal, Municipal and Government Advertising—per line, agate, 15c

1st insertion—per line, agate, 15c  
Subsequent insertions without change of copy, per line, agate 10c (Agate—14 lines to the inch)

Straight Reading Notices—First insertion, per count line, 20c

Subsequent insertions without change of copy, per count line 15c

Classified Advertisements—Lost, Found, Wanted, Etc.—First insertion (figures and name abbreviations to count as words) per word ..... 3c

minimum charge ..... 50c

Second insertion, per word ..... 2c

Minimum charge ..... 25c

Notices of Marriages, Births, Deaths, and Cards of Thanks, each ..... \$1.00

All classified advertising and readers must be paid in advance.

THURSDAY, JULY 28th, 1921

## THE SHORTER WORKING DAY

The war has been followed everywhere by a reduction of the working day. Mr. Albert Thomas, the director of the International Labor Office, reported recently on this subject to the World Cotton Conference, and his report shows that in every Continental country the factory day is shorter than the factory day in Lancashire before the war. A change so general as this, taking place under economic conditions unfavorable, can only be explained by some very powerful impulse connected with the war. We can all point to a hundred examples of the failure of the mass of the people to make their own needs and interests the dominant consideration of politics in Europe in the last two years. So marked, indeed, has been this failure that some observers are already declaring that capitalism

## STORAGE BATTERIES

Sold,  
Rented,  
Repaired and  
Recharged.

Work promptly attended to.

W. O. HOODLESS

## AUTO LIVERY

Phone 215 or 105  
BILLY WILKINSON

?

1921 JULY 1921

Sun. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat.

3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

## Is YOUR Subscription to The Times Paid?

Consult your address label on this paper—compare with calendar and if in arrears kindly remit. Addresses written in pencil generally infer paid up subscriptions not yet changed on printed mailing list. Immediately following this reminder to delinquent subscribers will be found each week a list of those paying subscriptions during the current week.

## SUBSCRIBERS PAYING FOR THE TIMES DURING THE WEEK

Following are the names of those paying subscriptions to The Times during the past week:

John Pringle, Macleod; R. B. Barnes, Vancouver; M. Gallagher, Macleod.

never had such power as it has today. But there is one boon, at any rate, that the workers have secured: they have had to go very short of houses; they are suffering reductions of wages; they have missed many of the blessings they were led to expect, but they have won in every country so many hours a week from the life of factory or mine.

What has been the driving force behind this demand? Some psychologists say that it is to be explained, like the passion for dancing, as a direct reaction from the war. It was no accident that everybody took to dancing after the war, for dancing symbolized the happy, easy, rhythmic energies which the war had banished from the world, the relief of mankind from a natural expression; the harsh and ugly violence of war had given a new fascination to grace and beauty of movement. It may be that the desire for amusement and leisure is in this way a reaction from the experience of the war. It may be, again, that the unsettling habits of war have left a distaste for continuous work. Some cynic said that half the men who fought in the American Civil War never did a day's work for the rest of their lives. But is it not possible that this universal demand has a deeper significance?

Military service had a resemblance to the industrial system in the sense that it imposed on men's freedom the unrelenting power of a machine. During the war men serving in the army often said they would give anything to get back to the old mill or the workshop. But what they resented in military life was just this control of their lives, and the industrial system was in this respect like military service, that it treated the worker as part of a machine. The experience of military service made men determined to have more of their lives for their own enjoyment and their own use, and the universal demand for a shorter workday was the result of this powerful and general impulse. One speaker recently reported the increasing demand for amusement, and he suggested that this was the only result of the reduction of hours. It is probably true of most men and women in all occupations that they waste a good deal of their leisure, spending it in ways that improve neither their minds nor their bodies. Those who used to think with Godwin, that the workers would spend all their leisure in discussing political philosophy, might have known better from observing the habits of the world that already had leisure and at least some opportunity of education. Human nature is very much the same in all classes.

The mischief of the Industrial Revolution was that it set up a philosophy of life which denied to the mass of men and women any right to leisure, treating them as mere instruments of a great impersonal system. The industrial towns were built on this principle, as places where men, women and children could work and sleep; leisure, beauty, culture being the privileges of the few. We have not yet wholly escaped from bad tradition. It is sometimes said by economists that we are too apt to make a fuss about the long hours of the old industrial system, forgetting the hours of the domestic workers in the eighteenth century. There is, however, a very important difference. A man working long hours in a mill on one process was living, so to speak, with much less in his nature; he was less in touch with life, less suffering, less versatile, and he had in a much greater and more cramping degree the sense that his life was controlled by some other power. Does not the universal demand for the shorter working day spring from this desire to have more range and choice and initiative in one's own life? That desire inspired the long-drawn endurance of the old hand loom weaver and the passionate protests of the Chartists. It has been strengthened by education, and it has now become resolute and insistent with the experiences of the war.

## A QUESTION OF COMMUNICATIONS

For some time past a subject of debate throughout the British Commonwealth has been the question of better communication by land and sea, by cable and by wireless, and, latterly, by air. In the days before the war, the question of the All-Red Route found many advocates, and in the matter of bridging the Atlantic plans were well advanced, as far back as 1911, for a great harbor in Blackshod Bay, on the coast of Galway, and for the establishment of a new route to Canada which would shorten the journey between London and Halifax by from ten to twelve hours. Then there was the question of "The Wireless Chain," concerned with the establish-

ment of wireless communication connecting all the countries of the British Commonwealth. This was first discussed some eleven years ago, and the committee appointed to inquire into the whole question finally reported in favor of such a chain last year.

Now, the war interrupted the discussion of these and many other plans, but the war only served to emphasize their importance, whilst affording practical proof of the value of several of the projects advocated. In these circumstances it is not surprising to find the question of communications within the Commonwealth finding a prominent place in the deliberations of the present Imperial Conference in London. At a recent discussion of the subject at the conference, all the dominion premiers are reported to have urged the importance of increasing facilities for communication "by quickening steamship passage, by cheapening and speeding up the telegraphic service, by organizing the wireless chain, and by perfecting and increasing the range of wireless telephony." To this end a strong committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Mr. Winston Churchill, and energetic action may reasonably be looked for in the near future.

The chief immediate concern of the Imperial Conference in this matter would appear to be the question of expediting telegraphic communication of all kinds, and when any review is made of the history of the movement, it is found that this question has always occupied a foremost place. Thus, in the course of a speech on the question in London in 1917, at a luncheon given by the Empire Press Union to the delegates of the Imperial War Conference, Lord Burnham insisted that what the press needed was a better news service for the various outlying parts of the Commonwealth, and expressed the hope that Canada and all the other dominions would help in the establishment of an All-Red Route of cable communications by land and sea. This view found ample endorsement on that occasion, from such men as Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Massey, but so far very little has been done toward realizing the project. Now, however, it looks as if something might be done at last. The question is, of course, one which affects a much larger interest than that represented by the press. Rapidity of communication must always be a matter of first importance in national and international development, and the larger the scope of its availability the more considerable its influence as a factor in progress. It is not to be forgotten, either, that the real value of news is not in its nationality, but in its integrity.

## Good Uses For Labels

(By Mrs. Christine Frederick, the distinguished authority on household efficiency.)

A few weeks ago, when the writer of these little talks was herself cleaning house, one entire day was devoted to the thorough overhauling of the pantry. Naturally, after the heavy cooking of winter one would expect any pantry to be in disorder. But it seemed to me that the things in mine had become unusually confused—the nutmegs had fallen into the cinnamon; the coconut was tipped into the dried beans; and there were too many open boxes of cornstarch and powdered sugar.

Now, even though I admit this disorder, it did not occur through lack of system, but through neglect of following this system. I have tried several plans of labelling, also various kinds of containers, and I want to give my readers the results of my experience.

It is the best plan, in theory, to empty every package, such as cornstarch, powdered sugar, tapioca and cereals into air-tight containers. The best container is some form of glass or bottle whose contents may be readily seen. For one season I tried specially made pantry jars with a narrow mouth and metal-hinged top. These were not satisfactory because the opening was so small that it was hard to get at the contents quickly. I then tried much smaller glass jars such as spices are kept in, with perforated metal tops. The great objection to these is that the nickel tops rust badly and the holes are either too small or too large for easy use.

I have come to the conclusion that it is essential that any container for dry supplies must be either of tin or glass, not china; that it must be air-

tight; that it must have a wide mouth; that it must bear a legible label, and that the top must be of non-rusting metal.

I have found the china "spice boxes" which come in a kind of white and blue china, generally in a barrel shape, a delusion. They are not airtight, they hold either too much or too little, and they are never leveled exactly as you would like.

Unless the container's cover or lid is air-tight and moisture and insect-proof, there is no use in having a cover at all. The housekeeper will all too frequently notice a grey moth in her flour and cereals as well as in her clothes closet. I was once broken-hearted to find fully 20 grey moths in some expensive imported dried mushrooms which I was looking forward to as a great delicacy. And our food-stuffs have to be protected against rats, mice and roaches as well as against moths.

A squat, flat shape of container is far easier to handle than the tall, narrow kind. I believe that the half-pint preserving jars with a glass top and a snap catch are the best of all for ginger, cloves cinnamon and other similar spices. The quart size of the regular Mason jar with a screw top seems at once the cheapest and easiest to use for larger quantities of the usual pantry supplies. For still larger amounts I have come to prefer the square tin cracker box, measuring about 12 inches each way, which the grocer keeps his crackers in, and which you can sometimes prevail on him to sell you for 30 cents or so. These boxes have very tightly fitting tin lids and are admirable for storing large quantities of dried fruits, coffee, tea and other supplies.

A plain, easily-read label is indispensable, no matter what kind of container is used. Several companies print books of printed labels. The better plan, however, is to get a 10c box of blank labels the size desired and then either print with ink or typewrite the required words on them. A set of either blue or red labels adds to the attractiveness of the pantry shelf. To make any label stick fast shellac it over after it is pasted in place.

It is almost as necessary to label shelves as containers. The linen closet, for example, needs a careful system of labelling to prevent needless rummaging. A plain strip of cardboard the width of the edge of the shelf should be tacked on each shelf. Excellent results follow if one of the small ten-cent rubber stamp printing outfits is used to make the various words—sheets, cases, guest towels and so on. To make these labels is a pleasant rainy-day occupation for a child, and the use of them makes the work of laying the linen away after laundering and getting it out again much easier.

The idea of the label may be extended to soap and other supplies, toilet goods and even to equipment and its location. It is difficult to train any worker to put tools back where they belong, and labels will assist greatly in getting this done. For example, the cleaning closet may be equipped with labels showing just where the various brushes, mops, dusters, etc., belong. Be sure to use large labels here so that they can be plainly seen.

Other uses for the label are above the hooks on which children's clothes are hung, or on the drawers where clothes are laid away or wherever there is need for quick identification. No one has yet estimated the tremendous amount of time spent by the average woman in looking for some particular article.

## The Rhyming Optimist

(By Aline Michaelis)

ROBINSON CRUSOE

There is some compensation for each fellow's cares, although he may think them immense; whatever the weight of the worries he bears, whatever the blight of the burdens he shares, he is sure to have some recompense. Oh, he may be too fat, or he may be too thin; but he should not lose heart on that score, for the fat man's equipped with a never-fade grin and thin men know no fear of a duplicate chin, so that no one has cause to be sore. Poor old Robinson Crusoe may move us to tears when we think how he lived all alone with only his dog as a pal through the years and cannibals causing him manifold fears far away in the tropic zone. But, say, was his plight all unmingled with joy? Do you think that he never could smile from the date that they shipwrecked our hero, poor boy! until, many years after, he cried, "Ship

Ahoy!" and escaped from his desolate isle? If you do, think again and it's likely you'll see that his lot had its recompense, too; he was far from the jazz that afflicts you and me; he was wholly unmoved by the price of beef tea and the riots in rabid Yahoo. No problems of housing confronted the chap, no autoists filled him with fright; he never had heard of the Island of Yap, so his solitude may have been really a snap, if only we view it aright. No telephone calls came disturbing his rest, no high prices could cut down his roll, and in all his career he was never distressed by the type that is known as the book agent pest, he'd no taxes to harrow his soul. Compensations abound in 'most every man's lot, but Friend Crusoe had more than his share; and reviewing his life makes me long for a cot in some distant, secluded, unvisited spot, where no barber could mangle my hair!

## Canadian Red Cross Fills A Real Need

As the Red Cross develops its organization throughout Alberta and organizes further units in the local centres, it becomes increasingly evident that the need of such preparations is very real. The headquarters of the Alberta branch in the O'Sullivan Block, Calgary, is daily in receipt of inquiries and requests for help. In the districts where rain did not come in time to save the crop, these requests are very numerous.

The Red Cross is meeting this demand with their organized efficiency. In most cases, in fact, wherever possible, they are getting their local units to investigate and report on relief applications. This is working out well and brings a sympathetic feeling between the units and the parent organization.

Next week Dr. James W. Robertson, C.M.G., chairman of the National Red Cross in Toronto, will visit Calgary and Edmonton. He is looking over the Red Cross work in Western Canada to his mission in connection

with the Boy Scouts, and comes to Alberta after spending some time in British Columbia.

Mrs. Waagen, vice-president and honorary secretary of the provincial branch, returned to Calgary recently after attending the conference on unemployment which was called by the government. She comes back with refreshing news of the activities of the units in the north of the province, especially at Fort Saskatchewan, where there are 880 members.

## OPPORTUNITY

They do me wrong who say I come no more  
When once I knock and fail to find you in;  
For every day I stand outside your door,  
And bid you wake and rise to fight and win.

Wait not for precious chances passed away!  
Weep not for golden ages on the wane!  
Each night I burn the records of the day—  
At sunrise every soul is born again.

Dost thou behold thy lost youth all aghast?  
Dost reel from righteous retribution's blow?  
Then turn from blotted archives of the past  
And find the future's pages white as snow.

Art thou a mourner? Rouse thee from the spell,  
To vanquished joys be blind and deaf and dumb;  
My judgments seal the dead past with its dead,  
But never bind a moment yet to come.

Though deep in mire, wring not your hands and weep;  
I lend my arm to all who say "I can!"  
No shame-faced outcast ever sank so deep  
But yet might rise and be again a man.

—Walter Malone.

## THE TREES IN THE WIND

I watch the trees as they bow and sway  
To the other trees across the way;  
They whisper and laugh and toss their heads,  
Perhaps at something the warm wind said.

I know they are kind, for they hold the birds,  
And, though they don't tell us in so many words,  
They seem to invite us to come and play  
In their cool, green shade on a summer's day.  
—Christian Science Monitor.

## THE COIN

Into my heart's treasury  
I slipped a coin  
That time cannot take  
Nor a thief purloin—  
Oh better than the minting  
Of a gold-crowned king  
Is the safe-kept memory  
Of a lovely thing.  
—Sara Teasdale.

## C. W. STEVENS

BUILDER,  
CONTRACTOR AND  
WHEELWRIGHT

Estimates on all classes of  
woodwork.

24th Street, First Door West  
of Hudson's Bay Hardware.

## UNITED GRAIN GROWERS' SECURITIES COY LIMITED

Head Office: Calgary  
Handling Farm Lands—  
(selling agents); Farm  
Loans, making appraisals  
and assessments, and the  
handling of estates.

HUGH MACKINTOSH,  
Local Agent

## D. R. CARSE

PLUMBING, GASFITTING  
AND TINSMITHING

24th St. Phone 121

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS

### MEDICAL

S. J. KIRK, M.D., L.M.C.C.  
Physician and Surgeon.  
Office:  
3rd Ave. between 21st and 22nd Sts.  
Phone, 58

G. S. MILLS, D.D.S.  
Dentistry  
Office, corner 27th St. and 4th Ave.  
Macleod, Alberta.  
Phone 162

### LEGAL

JOSEPH D. MATHESON, LL.B.  
Barrister  
Macleod - - - - - Alberta

McDONALD, MARTIN &  
MACKENZIE  
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries  
Public, etc.  
J. W. McDonald, K.C. T. B. Martin  
D. G. Mackenzie  
Macleod - - - - - Alberta

JOHN L. FAWCETT, LL.B.  
Barrister, Notary Public, etc.  
Money to Loan Phone 247  
Macleod, Alberta.

JOSEPH HICKS  
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public  
Money to Loan  
Macleod - - - - - Alberta

R. F. BARNES,  
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary  
Offices, B.N.A. Building—Phone 18.

# EMPRESS PROGRAMME

Friday - Saturday

PAULINE FREDERICK in

## "The Roads of Destiny"

Adapted from the book by O. Henry.

EDDIE POLO in

## "THE KING OF THE CIRCUS"

Episode 9—"DYNAMITE."

## COMEDY-- "THE LOVE LESSON"

Monday - Tuesday

## "Hearts Are Trumps"

METRO ALL STAR CASTE

Wherein the knave takes a dangerous number of tricks.

## "CANADIAN PICTORIAL"

Wednesday - Thursday

NEXT WEEK

ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN in

## "The Girl From Nowhere"

A Modern Action Romance. The Star without a failure in a Photoplay you'll enjoy

Also

TWO REEL SPECIAL COMEDY

COMING SOON

WILLIAM S. HART in

## "O'Malley of the Mounted"

Also

LARRY SEMON

WATCH FOR DATES

## EMPRESS CONCERT ORCHESTRA

## BRINGING UP FATHER



By G. McManus

© 1921 BY INTEL FEATURE SERVICE, INC.

7-23



# HOME, HEALTH and BEAUTY

## Hearth, Glow And Homespun

TIME AND LABOR SAVED

(By Polly Peele.)

(Copyrighted by British and Colonial Press, Limited.)

It is estimated that a woman walks two miles getting a dinner ready, and it seems to me to be much in the interests of both time and health to take half a mile off that if one can.

One can take many a back ache off of the days expenditure of health and strength too, by having as many things as possible, placed high up rather than low down. The old fashioned gas range with the oven close to the floor was certainly a weariness to the flesh but the range built on very high narrow lines is scarcely as convenient, I think as that of a lower, broader, build, provided of course, that the oven is not below. My rather low gas range is, I am sure, better in many ways, than the high, hooded affair my mother had at home. It has a high oven and a shelf at the same level as the top of the oven, but nothing above that. Salt and pepper and a little flour shaker things one needs constantly, I keep on the shelf of my stove. Then, about two feet above the stove, my husband has placed a shelf for me. On this I keep my tea and coffee canisters, tea pot, coffee pot and hot water jug, the things that are always used right at the stove and that if they are not within reach, must be brought there. Indeed it is always a good rule to keep every utensil as close as possible to the place where it will be used or filled.

The stove itself has a glass door and a thermometer, neither of which I would like to do without. The latter is particularly useful, I think, for a beginning housewife, who has seen more experienced folk put a hand into the warm oven, look knowing and turn the heat up or down, as the case may be, or with an air of absolute certainty, pop in the pie or cake and go off cheerfully to other work. When it

comes to testing the temperature in this way herself, the novice has a sense of absolute helplessness. Nothing but experience or a thermometer, will tell her if it is hot enough for a pie or a chicken or a roast of beef.

My stove has an automatic lighter and a closed top like a coal range, two other conveniences I would not be without if I could help it. The lighter saves untidiness with matches and, when one has a lot of things on the stove, and is trying to prepare a meal quickly, it is wonderful to be able to turn a jet on as easily as one turns it off. With the closed in top I can keep three things boiling at once. I can keep dishes close by and hot, on which to serve, quickly, the food when it is cooked. I can keep things hot after they are cooked without the trouble and expense of lighting the oven. I get my breakfast, which consists of fruit, cereal, toast and coffee, regularly, with one burner. On this one burner the kettle boils, and removing the lid from the next ring, I place there, the container from the fireless cooker in which the porridge has cooked during the night. It is quite cool by morning, but the heat from the other burner, finding no escape through an open top, soon warms it up and breakfast is a very simple matter.

## Negligees For Summer

(By Rita Stuyvesant.)

The leisure hours of warm weather require cool negligees. Bewitchingly dainty for summer mornings is a breakfast coat of batiste, in pink, blue, orchid or lemon, trimmed with picot-edged points. The coat is cut to fall considerably below the hips, and there is lengthened by a flounce of the material, with a double row of picot-points. A long roll collar to the waist is also outlined with the pretty points, and short sleeves are likewise cuffed. A bit of gros-grain ribbon in a contrasting shade forms a slim girdle at the normal waist line and drips in long ends at the front. Could anything be more wearable or cool when one sips one's morning coffee than a dotted voile coat with pret-

ty ruching decoration? A white voile background is plentifully dotted in pink, blue or lavender dots, and the coat is cut on the long fashionable lines so becoming to the average figure.

The lower flounce is set on by a cord, and the ruching borders the bottom, collar and tiny turn-back cuffs. Big patch pockets adorn the front.

In organdy, plain and dotted fabrics are used. A white organdy frock embroidered in honey-dew dots makes a simple slip-on affair with two bands of plain white organdy on the skirt and a deep shawl collar and cuffs of white on the blouse. Buttonhole stitch done in wool outlines the trimming.

After the bath or cold shower what could be more soothing than a bathrobe of brushed cotton ratine, loosely girdled? One smart model, cut with short sleeves and body in one, is pocketed and collared in self material and piped with silk cord. A long silk cord girdle ties about the waist and is tasseled at the ends. These good-looking bathrobes come in purple, rose, Copenhagen or burnt orange.

## Household Helps

### Save the Heels

When discarding children's stockings save all the heels for use in patching other heels that have holes too large to darn.

### Butterless Corn

Butter will hardly be missed from canned corn when it is seasoned with salt, a little sugar and paprika.

### When You Sweep

Always sweep away from yourself and in one general direction, with the warp threads first and then across.

### Laying Linoleum

Before linoleum is tacked into position let it lie loose on the floor at least a month, so that it can stretch enough to prevent buckling.

### Tin Chair Seats

The life of chair seats of the fibre or pasteboard type can be prolonged by putting sheet tin, cut slightly larger than the seat, over the chair, and fastening it with two or three tacks. Then put the fibre seat on top of the tin.

### Leaky Bags

Leaky hot water bags can be made to do their work a little longer by filling with either heated sand or salt.

### Sure Death for Flies

Mix in a saucer one tablespoonful each of cream, ground black pepper and brown sugar. Darken the room except for one window and in this place the saucer.

### Don't Shake Rugs

Holding rugs by one end and shaking is liable to loosen the threads at the border so that the edges will begin to ravel.

### Making Jelly

As a rule, the shorter the time you cook fruit juice after adding the sugar the lighter and more delicately colored the finished product will be.

### Restoring Colors

The color can be restored to lavender or pink wash towels by soaking for ten minutes in cold water to which a half cupful of vinegar has been added to every quart. Wring out and iron while slightly damp.

## Frozen Dessert Recipes

(By Mary L. Swan, the well known writer and lecturer on cooking.)

### Coupe Melba

Line a long-stemmed glass cup with sliced ripe peaches. Fill the cup with vanilla ice cream and pour raspberry sauce over all.

### Loganberry Sherbet Delight

Make Loganberry sherbet by any good recipe. Line the mould with banana ice cream, fill centre with Loganberry sherbet, cover with ice cream and pack in ice and salt. Turn out on a large serving dish and garnish with large loganberries.

### Peppermint Ice Cream

Scald two cups milk over hot water. Add 2 tablespoonfuls cornstarch mixed with 1/2 cup sugar and stir until thick. Chill and add 1/2 pound crushed peppermint stick candy. Add 2 cups cream beaten until stiff. Freeze, using 3 parts ice and 1 part salt.

### Strawberry Ice Cream

Pick over, wash and mash 1 quart strawberries. Press them through potato ricer and add about 1 1/2 cups sugar. Set aside for an hour or two. Scald 3 cups milk over hot water and add 1/2 cup sugar mixed with 2 table-spoons cornstarch. Stir frequently until thick. Cook 10 or 15 minutes. Cool, add strawberries and 3 cups of whipped cream. Freeze, using 3 parts ice and 1 part salt.

### Marshmallow Ice Cream

Mix 1 cup sugar and 1/4 cup water. Bring to boiling point and cook until syrup will spin a thread from tip of

spoon. Add 1/2 pound marshmallow and beat with an egg-beater until the mixture is smooth. Pour gradually on 3 stiffly beaten egg whites and beat constantly until cold. Add 1/4 table-spoon vanilla and 1-3 cups cream, beaten until stiff. Freeze, using 3 parts ice and 1 part salt.

### Tutti Frutti Ice Cream

Prepare a good vanilla ice cream mixture. Add 1 cup candied fruits which have been softened in hot water. A little chopped candied ginger may also be added.

### Gooseberry Sherbet Delight

Cook 2 cups gooseberries, mash and strain. Add 2 beaten eggs and sweeten to taste. Line a mould with vanilla ice cream, fill centre with gooseberry mixture, cover with ice cream. Freeze by packing in ice and salt, and turn out on serving dish.

### Pineapple Sherbet

Boil 3 cups water and 1 cup sugar for 5 minutes. Soak 1/2 teaspoon gelatin in 1 tablespoon cold water and add to the syrup. Cool, add 2 well beaten egg whites, 1 1/2 cups grated pineapple and the juice of 1 lemon. Freeze, using 3 parts ice and 1 part salt.

### Coupe Caruso

Place 1 tablespoon each of shredded pineapple and shredded apple in a long-stemmed glass. Fill one side of the glass with strawberry ice cream. Decorate with small angelica leaves and a bit of glacé cherry.

### Frozen Almond Pudding

Blanche, chop and brown 1/2 pound almonds. Stir them with 1/2 cup sugar until the sugar reaches the caramel stage. Pound to a paste; add 3 cups scalded milk, 8 egg yolks and 1-3 cup of sugar. Stir over hot water until creamy and smooth. Add 1 ounce gelatin softened with 1/4 cup cold milk. Stir until the gelatin is dissolved and strain. Cool and add 2 cups of whipped cream. Pour into a mould and pack in equal part ice and salt for 2 hours.

## Giving a "Travel Party"

This is an especially timely party to give in July, when people are planning to travel or wish they were going away if they are not, says Alice Burrell, author of "The Party Complete."

Invite your guests to take a trip around the world with you, starting on a certain day at a certain time. Prepare little booklets—one for each guest—with the title "Places and Countries That I Saw on My Trip Around the World."

All over the house you will scatter cities and countries of the world. For instance, you will have a thick mutton chop for England, a shankleg for Ireland, a coat for Ulster, a cork for the town of that name, olives for California, cigars for Havana, a big shoe for Chicago, grapes for France, spaghetti for Italy, tea for China, Japanese cup and saucer for Japan, a bottle of perfume for Cologne, a piece of Manila paper for Manila, a ukulele for Hawaii, and so on.

The possibilities are endless. Each article should be numbered and the same number put down in the booklet. At the end of the given time all the booklets must be handed to the hostess and a prize is awarded the one who has made the greatest number of correct guesses.

Another game that I have always found great fun is "Summer Resorts." Cut pictures from the folders sent out by hotels and railroads and paste these pictures at the top of separate sheets of paper. Then ask your guests to write the most glowing advertisements they can go with the pictures that they have been given.

This game could be changed the other way around. The printed descriptions could be given and the guests could be asked to draw a picture to illustrate these descriptions.

Serve your refreshments in railroad lunch counter fashion. Have a long, high table at one end of the room, with high stools. On this table have plates heaped high with sandwiches, cake, pie and fruit. Use thick plates and heavy cups and saucers. Announce through a megaphone that the next stop will be "Eating Junction"—twenty minutes for refreshments.

You will enjoy planning such a party as this, and your guests will be delighted with the novelty of it.

## Pure, Wholesome Food Products

A very apparent effect of the work of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa is the improvement that has taken place in the cleanliness and purity of the people's food. Especially is this true of the work performed by the Livestock and Health of Animals branches. Better equipment at the stock yards has been brought about as well as improved facilities for transportation on the one hand, and, on the other, rigid inspection at the abattoirs and slaughter houses insures healthy and wholesome meats for consumption. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of the work that is thus being accomplished. At the canneries also cleanliness and wholesomeness are assured by the regulations that are enforced by inspectors and supervisors under the immediate control of the Health of Animals branch. Eggs and poultry, under the Livestock division of the Livestock branch have been advanced in public estimation. In bygone times house-holders always had certain suspicions

of the eggs supplied at the breakfast table and used in cooking. They usually expected one, two or three, and sometimes more, in a dozen to prove unpalatable, and were rarely disappointed. Today they buy and cook with confidence. The same is true of all other articles of food watched over by this and other departments. By legislation, adulteration has been checked and as nearly as possible suppressed. The capable work not only continues, but is constantly being expanded and enlarged in scope.

## BRITISH ARMY SCHOOLS

An official report on the subject of education in the British Army as carried out both in the United Kingdom and in overseas garrisons, has recently been issued. This is an informative volume; and the various conclusions arrived at therein fully recognize the vast importance of the matter and the paramount necessity of teaching the modern soldier to think as well as to act. An all-round education, in fact, is now generally admitted to be an integral part of the army's military training, just as much as drill and musketry. The reason is twofold. Experience gained in the war has proved beyond doubt that education not only increases the soldier's value as a potential fighting man, but also makes him more readily employable on his return to civil life.

A well-thought-out and systematic scheme, having for its object the securing of this double purpose, was first adopted in autumn of 1918. The intention was there earlier, but no very great headway could be made until after the armistice. Immediately this had been signed, things began to move educationally, and with encouraging promptitude. Thus a definite policy, instead of the somewhat haphazard one that had hitherto existed, was settled upon. An expert instructional staff was appointed, from the embryo of which arose the present day army educational corps; and a really comprehensive system was drawn up for use, not only in the United Kingdom, but also in France, Belgium, Germany, Egypt, India and Mesopotamia, and at one time even in Russia.

As showing the really remarkable scale on which progress has been made in this direction, it is worth noting that up to last year upwards of 3,000,000 soldier students had enrolled themselves voluntarily for courses of instruction in the long list of subjects offered; and in a single month nearly 20,000 textbooks were required for the use of the troops serving outside England.

Special attention was from the start paid to catering for the educational needs of the British Army of Occupation in Germany. Thus as soon as the advanced guards marched across the Hohenlohe Bridge, in the early days of December, 1918, a number of existing civilian school premises were requisitioned in Cologne and formally handed over to the newly formed military educational staff. When, as soon happened, these premises proved inadequate, the whole of the University of Bonn was also acquired. With the growth of the garrison even more accommodation was wanted and additional buildings were secured in other parts of the occupied area.

A "General and Commercial College" together with "Corps" and "Divisional" schools, have been set up in Cologne and the vicinity. The staff of instructors at one of these establishments includes two former headmasters and four professors from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. A natural science college well staffed by men possessing honors degrees, has also been formed and provided with a well equipped laboratory, etc. Thus a soldier who has a technical bent can keep up and improve his knowledge on the banks of the Rhine just as well as anywhere else.

The "General and Commercial College" at Cologne has a comparatively short existence. The syllabus given there is widely varied, including, as it does, modern languages and mathematics, together with accountancy, banking, commercial law, economics, etc. An art branch is affiliated thereto; and an agricultural wing, where practical farming is taught, constitutes another activity. All ranks are encouraged to take up one or other of the different courses. There are special classes for officers competing for entrance to the staff college or qualifying for higher promotion. The German course, it may be mentioned, is particularly thorough; so much so that a number of officers and men who did not know a word of the language on their arrival in Cologne have, after a few months' work achieved a very fair standard.

For soldiers serving in the United Kingdom, the whole of Great Britain is divided into a number of centres, each administered by its own staff of officers and instructors belonging to the newly formed Army Educational Corps. Despite the disturbed conditions of affairs in Ireland, several of these centres have been established in that country; and soldiers, as they can be spared from garrison duty, are sent to them for courses of from one to six months' duration. Prominent among these Irish centres is a big agricultural training farm near the Curragh Camp, about 25 miles from Dublin, where the whole subject is very carefully and systematically taught. The other courses are much the same as elsewhere. During the period of nine months nearly 5000 soldiers quartered in Ireland have passed through such courses and received certificates of varying degrees of proficiency. In addition to this provision, an average of about 500 at a time (military exigencies permitting), attend the General Headquarters Science School at Dublin.

## AUTO LIVERY

### DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE

OUR SPECIALTY

## TRIPS TO THE WATERTON LAKES

McLAUGHLIN CARS

REASONABLE RATES

DAY PHONE 186;

NIGHT PHONE 191

GEORGE MARLOW

Leave orders at H. H. Young's Implement Office.

## For The Children

### THE POOR LITTLE PRINCE

(Part One.)

Not so long ago there lived in a land across the seas a little prince named Prince Philip. Being the only son of the king of the land, of course it was expected that he would be the next king, so great honors and glories were showered upon him, and great care was taken of him—much too great care, thought little Prince Philip, for he wasn't allowed to have a good time at all.

"You mustn't do this" and "You mustn't do that," he heard on every side. He couldn't go out to play in cold weather for fear of catching cold. He couldn't go out in warm weather for fear of getting over-heated. So it was that he spent most of his time indoors, or if he did happen to get out he had to go with stupid old guards or nurses.

Now, you would expect that a little prince would have lots of playthings to make him happy—but this little prince didn't have one. At Christmas time he was always showered with gifts; but what gifts they were—gold, silver and precious gems—and the little prince had so many things like that he was quite sick of them and detested the sight of most of them.

Surely when his birthday came he would get some plaything, thought the little prince. The day he turned six years old arrived, and for the first time in many months the little prince was excited. There were oodles and oodles of presents for him, his old nurse had told him.

But such presents! A diamond ring from the king his father, a diamond pin from the queen his mother, a gold chain from the old dowager queen his grand-mother, a silver cord from the grand duke his uncle, and so on right down the list—and not one thing to play with! Is it any wonder the poor little prince burst into tears at the sight of such cold presents?

But there was one other present that came late. The Prime Minister had sent it. It was in a little basket, and as the little prince dried his tears to look at it he heard something move inside. Eagerly he opened the basket. Out stepped a silky, snow-white puppy. It caught sight of little Prince Philip walked over to him and cuddled up to him.

What a cry of joy Prince Philip gave then. At last he had found a playmate. Little did he know what an adventure he was to have with his gift puppy, and what troubles they were to have together—but even if Philip had known he would have been happy, for it was a lovely puppy, and the very nicest gift the little prince had ever received.

(To be continued.)

## Everyday Religion

TODAY AND TOMORROW

(By Dr. Thurlow Fraser.)

It is curious the stress God lays on today. We are told that with God there is no time, no past, present nor future, but an eternal Now. One Bible writer tells us that "one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day." We are assured that what appears to our restless impatience and petty span of years as interminable periods of time, may be but as a moment to the eternal.

Yet this God who dwells in Eternity is terribly insistent that we who live in time should make our decisions and settle the questions at once. From end to end of the Bible there is pressed home upon men the sanctity of today, the insanity of putting off till tomorrow.

A psalmist wrote words like these: "Today if ye will hear His voice, harden not your hearts." The writer to Hebrews caught them up and used them once again like a mighty but plaintive refrain. Isaiah wrote: "Seek ye the Lord while He may be found; call ye upon Him while He is near." The Apostle Paul, seizing another great word of Isaiah, drove it home with emphasis: "Behold, now is the accepted time; now is the day of salvation."

Of them all Jesus was the most insistent on immediate action. He called men from their fishing nets and they forsook all and followed Him. He summoned one from his account books, and his receipt of taxes, and he, too, left all and followed. He would not allow one man time to say farewell to his friends, nor another to go bury his father. His service demanded immediate decision and instant action.

Strange, is it not? And yet perfectly reasonable, as all God's requirements are.

It is because God sees what many men do not see, that he decides to do right in a really to decide to do wrong. There is no neutrality in this warfare. There is no standing still.

### THE LAKE BELOW

More pleased, my foot the hidden margin roves  
Of Como, bosomed deep in chestnut groves.  
No meadows thrown between, the giddy steep  
Tower, bare or sylvan, from the narrow deeps.  
To towns, whose shades of no rude noise complain,  
From ringing town apart and grating wain—  
To flat-roofed towns, that touch the water's bound.  
Or lurk in woody, sunless glens profound,  
Or, from the rending rocks, obtrusive cling,  
And o'er the whitened wave their shadows fling—  
The pathway leads, as round the steep its twines;  
And Silence loves its purple roof of vines.  
The loitering traveler hence, at evening, sees  
From rock-hewn steps the sail between the trees;  
Or marks, 'mid opening clofts, fair dark-eyed maids  
Tend the small harvest of their garden glades;  
Or stops the solemn mountain-shades to view  
Stretch o'er the pictured mirror broad and blue,  
And track the yellow lights from steep to steep,  
As up the opposite hills they slowly creep.  
Aloft, here, half a village shines, arrayed  
In golden light; half hides itself in shade;  
While, from amid the darkened roofs, the spire,  
Restlessly flashing, seems to mount like fire:  
There, all unshaded, blazing forests throw  
Rich golden verdure on the lake below.  
—Wordsworth.

## MACLEOD FAIR

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

AUG. 3 and 4, '21

## PROGRAMME OF SPORTS

### FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY

Baseball Tournament. Purse \$200.00. Four teams competing—Clareholm, Lethbridge, Pincher Creek, Macleod. Two games in the afternoon—final game in the evening.

### HUNTERS—

Hurdle Jumping, open, 15 hands and under ..... \$10.00 \$5.00 \$3.00

### HUNTERS—

Hurdle Jumping, open, over 15 hands .. \$10.00 \$5.00 \$3.00

Four to enter in each class. Entry fee, \$1.00 each.

Obstacle Foot Race, 1/4 mile ..... \$6.00 \$4.00 \$2.00

Tug of War, 8 men a side ..... \$20.00 \$10.00

Horseback Wrestling ..... \$6.00 \$4.00 \$2.00

Horseback Novelty Race ..... \$6.00 \$4.00 \$2.00

ENTRIES FOR SPORTS CLOSE 8 P.M. TUESDAY, AUG. 2nd.

G. H. SCOUGALL, Secretary.

### SECOND DAY, THURSDAY

1. Open Pony Race, 14.2 and under, 1/2 mile ..... \$35.00 \$20.00

2. Ladies' Race, 1/2 mile ..... 25.00 15.00

3. 3/8-mile Dash, open ..... 50.00 30.00

4. Local Pony Race (for boys and girls under 15 years) ..... 10.00 5.00 3.00

5. 3/8-mile Dash, open ..... 40.00 20.00

6. Saddle Horse Race, 1/2 mile. For saddle horses owned in Macleod district, to carry 140 lbs or over. No horse to be entered in this race that is entered in 3/8 or 1/2 mile ..... 30.00 20.00

7. 3/8-mile Dash, open ..... 60.00 30.00

8. Relay Race, 1 1/2 miles, 3 horses .. 50.00 25.00

9. Bucking Contest ..... 35.00 20.00 10.00

### INDIAN PROGRAMME

1. 1/2-mile Dash ..... \$10.00 \$5.00  
2. Relay Race, 1 mile, 2 horses 15.00 10.00  
3. 1-mile Dash ..... 12.00 8.00  
4. Boys' and Girls' Race, 1/2 mile 5.00 3.00

ALL COMPETITORS MUST BE MEMBERS OF THE MACLEOD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ALL ENTRIES MUST BE MADE BY 8 P.M. AUGUST 3rd, 1921, TO GEO. H. SCOUGALL, MACLEOD, FOR ALL RACES WHERE AN ENTRY FEE IS REQUIRED. ENTRANCE FEE MUST BE PAID AT THE TIME OF ENTRY. ALL EVENTS MUST INCLUDE AT LEAST FOUR ENTRIES.

ENTRY MONEY—FIVE PER CENT OF PURSE.

Membership Tickets, including admission to Fair both days, \$1.50 each. General Admission at Gate, 50 cents each. Children under 15, free. Autos, 50c each. Grand Stand 25c. Admission to Evening Game of Baseball, 25c.

H. Mackintosh, President. G. H. Scougall, Sports and Race Sec'y. R. J. E. Gardiner, Sec'y-Treas.



## Telegraph News

### GREEKS FOLLOW UP THEIR VICTORY

ATHENS, July 25.—The Greeks in Asia Minor have been following up the victory they gained over the Turkish Nationalists in the fighting brought on by the attempt of the Nationalists to recapture Eski Shehr on the Baghdad railway, according to official advices received from the fighting front. The Greeks captured 40 guns and took a great number of prisoners, the announcement says. Within a short time after the close of the battle and the definite repulse of the Turkish effort, the Greeks had advanced more than 25 miles to the east of Eski Shehr and were continuing their pursuit of the enemy toward the interior.

General Papoulas, the Greek commander-in-chief on the Smyrna front, in a message to the Greek governor at Smyrna, announced that the Turks were beaten and were retreating with the Greek troops in hot pursuit.

### Revolt in Konieh

LONDON, July 25.—Dispatches from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph company say that Sunday newspapers there publish reports from Smyrna telling of a revolution in the city of Konieh, a railway center about 350 miles south of Angora. The reports declare Turkish Nationalist government authorities have been overthrown by the population of Konieh.

### DOMINIONS AT THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

LONDON, July 25.—Canadian Associated Press.—A paragraph in the Times today produces what that paper states it considers a thoroughly sensible solution of the difficulty of the representation of the viewpoints of the overseas dominions, particularly of Australia and New Zealand at the coming Washington conference. There will be no preliminary conference in London, the Times says, but it is possible that there will be a preliminary conversation between the great powers who will be parties to the Washington conference. Premier Hughes of Australia and Premier Massey of New Zealand probably will be present at these and have an opportunity of making clear their attitude toward the Pacific question.

### CATTLE FREIGHT RATES MUST BE LOWERED

Winnipeg, July 23.—News from the east that the ocean freight rate on cattle shipped from Montreal to England had been reduced to \$30 per head was received with gratification by local livestock men today, as indicating the possibility of readjustment to something like approaching a pre-war level. The opinion was expressed, however, that the rate must be reduced considerably more before a resumption of export trade will manifest itself to any marked degree.

### Greater Reduction Needed

Col. H. A. Mullins, a prominent western livestock man, said that it would be a considerable time before export business could be carried on even in the face of a flat \$10 reduction on the price of cattle.

"I shipped thousands of head of beef cattle to England in the pre-war period," said Col. Mullins, "on which I paid an ocean freight duty

### NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of the Irrigation Act, the undersigned has filed the necessary memorial and plans required by Sections 13 and 15 of the said Act, with the Commissioner of Irrigation, at Calgary, Alta. The applicant applies for the right to divert sufficient water from Mudlake Creek at two points on the north-west quarter of Section 6, Township 10, Range 27, West of the 4th Meridian, for irrigation purposes, and for the right to construct the necessary works, as shown by the memorial and plans filed, to enable the water so diverted to be used for the said irrigation purposes on the following lands, viz.: the South Half of Section 7 and the North Half of Section 6, in Township 10, Range 27, West of the 4th Meridian.

Dated at Gratum, Alta., this 4th day of June, 1921.

HANNAH C. LAING,  
Applicant.

### \$11. CASH

1 Baby Grand Phonograph  
10 10-in. Double Disc Records  
(Victor or Columbia)  
2 Packages of Best Needles  
Not a premium. No soliciting.  
No work of any kind.  
Write at once for particulars.  
1155 Des Carriere Road,  
Phonograph Hardware Co.  
MONTREAL

### J. S. LAMBERT CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

Shop Phone No. 4  
House Phone No. 82

MACLEOD — ALBERTA

of not more than 40 shillings per head. The rate was paid in English currency on the other side of the water. Today the American shipping interests, who control practically all of the cattle boats, are charging exorbitant freight rates and require the freight to be paid in American currency on this side of the water. This has made shipping cattle to England from Western Canada practically an impossibility, as, in most cases, the combined rail freight rate and ocean freight rate has been as much as the farmer has been paid for the animal in the first place.

"The livestock interests throughout Canada are expecting Premier Meighen to come back with the British embargo in his pocket, and if he is not successful in doing this the livestock industry will suffer considerably.

### IRISH SITUATION ENTERS PERIOD OF ANXIOUS WAITING

LONDON, July 23.—The Irish situation today entered into a period of anxious waiting pending the announcement of Ireland's attitude toward the government proposals handed Eamonn de Valera, the Irish republican leader, by the prime minister yesterday.

The Irish leader sailed from Holyhead for Dublin this afternoon. A copy of the government's proposals was delivered by the Ulster cabinet this morning, but its delivery seems to have been merely a formality, as Mr. Lloyd George made no request for an opinion concerning the terms.

### Basis of Settlement

The press generally assumed that the basis of further discussion for a settlement will be the present Home Rule Act, since the government does not desire to place itself in the uncomfortable position of repealing an other act, and Ulster is known to be opposed strenuously to any repeal of the act. It is predicted in some quarters, however, that the publication of the government's proposal will reveal that the prime minister has offered each section of Ireland dominion home rule, with reservations to safeguard Britain's naval and military position.

### A Glean of Hope

Some political writers glean hope from the fact that Mr. de Valera has returned to Dublin to discuss the terms with the Sinn Fein council, those writers claiming this shows he considers the offer of the government worthy of consideration.

Whether Ulster would accept such a compromise as Dominion home rule, with reservations, even is Southern Ireland did, is a matter on which there is no light at present. Today's newspapers generally show nervous anxiety, but there is a lack of pessimism in their articles on the situation. It is reported unofficially that General Jan Christian Smuts, the South African prime minister, may proceed to Ireland tomorrow to continue his work as mediator.

### Benefits Of Rule Of British in India

LONDON, Eng., July 28.—In delivering the Birdwood lecture before the Royal Society of Arts recently Sir Edward Grigg analyzed the distinctive contributions of British and Indian genius to Indian progress during the past century, and indicated how striking in its results that joint achievement is. "Where British genius has greatly led and inspired," the speaker said, "Indian genius has greatly responded and flowered."

The lecturer attempted to appraise the results of three centuries of British rule in India. Sir George Birdwood's eloquent account of a futile effort on the part of the British to impose a steam plow upon a village community in India was quoted, and Sir Edward Grigg pointed out that there are writers today who assume that the steam plow represents all that a wise and docile India needs to ask, and that where the steam plow has failed, the failure is due solely to Indian prejudice and incompetence. On the other hand, he said, there are those who believe that the steam plow has been a steam roller crushing down the real character and value of Indian life.

Sir Edward expressed himself as convinced that both these standpoints were essentially false. It certainly was for Englishmen to admit that in India, as elsewhere, they had sometimes let their passion for order and efficiency outrun the need for studying the outland character of those to whom these western benefits were applied, but on the other hand it might justly be assumed that the historian would accept the steam roller theory with many reserves.

### The Colonizing Englishman

The colonizing Englishman he described as a tremendous power; but India was a country already great in history before the English ship touched Indian shores. It had been the cradle of two of the five world religions; warriors and kings, who take rank among the great men of history, it was a civilization, distinct from the British, as diverse as Europe in its people, but the equal of Europe in many of the higher manifestations of genius and character.

Thus, the lecturer concluded, whatever the results of the close association of Englishmen and Indians during three centuries, they could not be attributed wholly to either one people or the other, but jointly to both. The process, the lecturer considered, has been one of close and constant interaction; it has been due

**DON'T DO THIS!**



**LEONARD EAR OIL**

RELIEVES DEAFNESS and STOPS HEADNOISES. Simply Rub it Back of the Ears and Insert in Nostrils. Proof of success will be given by the druggist.

MADE IN CANADA

ARTHUR SALES CO., Sole Agents, Toronto  
A. D. Leonard, Inc., 215 St. John, N. Y. City

For Sale in Macleod by A. D. Ferguson

in varying degrees, of which the Indian proportion has grown steadily to the thoughts and character of both races.

Speaking of the specifically British contribution to Indian development, Sir Edward pointed to railway and telegraphs, to canals and irrigation schemes, to the establishment of a fairer incidence of taxation, to the maintenance of security on coast and frontier, and of peace (compared with earlier centuries), within, to the endowment of India for the first time, with a system of popular education, and finally to co-ordination of administration throughout India under a single controlling power. No Asiatic state had, he said, begun to walk this road for half a century after Great Britain was well launched on it in India; none had ever approached the same high degree of organization except the island empire of Japan.

### Indian Nationalism

Indian nationalism was described by the lecturer as of British no less than Indian parentage. England gave India the communications and the government which had made a nation out of her warring races and states. England started the impulse which was surely, though very slowly, bridging on the secular side the deep gulf between the creeds. To her also belonged the credit of having sown the ideas of civic responsibility and self-government, which were rising now in a mighty harvest all across the Indian scene. England had given this nationalism its language, the English language, the only language in which all races of India could communicate, and in which their common ideals could take shape. The Indian nationalism of today, the speaker claimed to be not only the product but the justification of British rule.

Turning to India's share of the part, the lecturer said it was essential to recognize that British rule in India would have collapsed at the Mutiny, never to be restored, if it had not enjoyed, not merely the blind acquiescence of the masses, but the reasoned support of the higher ranks and castes of the Indian people. The measure and capacity of Indian co-operation grew steadily from the second and third decades of the nineteenth century right up to its close, when the nationalist movement began to gather strength. Gradually Indians were admitted to posts of trust, and more slowly still to positions of responsibility in Indian government.

### Culmination of Progress

Sir Edward Grigg alluded to the great experiment launched last year as the culminating example of the growth of Indian character. England had recognized, and rightly so, a powerful but constitutional demand from an educated minority, as representing the legitimate aspirations of the Indian people, and now she might justly look to the governing classes in India to support her in arresting sedition, which aims at the basis of all government.

In spite of their vast diversities, the states and peoples of India had been molded into one people, owing a common loyalty to one throne, and moving rapidly toward the recognition of a common destiny. So wide and comprehensive a sentiment had never appeared in Indian history before. To insure success there were many elements, the lecturer said, which must be combined. In the first place the time was not yet in sight when Indian unity and security could be maintained without the strong moral fibre of the British Raj.

### Co-operation as Factor

The British services in India, too, were still the essential cement of the Indian policy; and little true advance would be made unless co-operation was greatly developed between the Indian leaders now taking up the tasks of government and that essentially British system of administration. Co-operation had been loyally invited and was being as loyally given. Much would depend upon the Indian races, who ruled one-third of the soil of India and one-quarter of its people. They had to deal with problems of their own, and the policy of British India must always be so shaped as to keep them willing partners in the movement toward self-government of India as a whole.

While the Raj maintained the structure it had built, Indians were entitled to demand a government closely identified with Indian feeling, quickly responsive to Indian impulses, Indian in its character and aims, as representative, in fine, of the Indian peoples as were all British governments of their own people in purely British lands. They were entitled also to desire, as they deserved, a status in the councils of the Empire, and an influence upon its policy, in keeping with India's importance and worth as one of the great dominions of the crown.

Beavers do not work for a period of three months or more each summer. Let us all endeavor to work like beavers.

## Spain's Operations In Moroccan Zone

TETUAN, Morocco, July 27.—Operations of great importance are proceeding in the Spanish zone of Morocco at the present time, and in the main they are very successful. There have been occasional setbacks, such as are inevitable in the case of military movements in a country of such extraordinary difficulty, but General Barenque is doing his sweeping up with much thoroughness. Positions of importance recently taken have been strengthened and consolidated, and important advances made in this country, which has been under the domination of the rebel Moors.

There are occasional murmurs of complaint reaching the headquarters of the Spanish effort by way of the newspapers from Madrid, upon the score of the cost of it all, but the business is being done as cheaply as possible, and there is perhaps less waste in Spanish Morocco at the present time than there has been in any other field of military endeavor for a long period. This in itself is something of an achievement, since in distant times, when another policy governed the operations in the zone, and they were conducted by other leaders, it is very notorious that this was by no means the state of things, but that, on the other hand, the territory was something of a treasure ground for those who desired to get something for nothing, preferably in cash, with a certain distinction perhaps, as well, having sufficient influence to control the effort. These things do not happen in the Spanish zone in Morocco now; General Barenque has made it a place for work, and with restless energy he sets the example himself.

### Success of Effort

The united effort, General Silvestre, General Barera and the other military chiefs working so well and loyally with the high commissioner, progresses so well that the optimism of the latter seems in a fair way for being justified, despite the fact that in some operations he has been hampered again by shortage of men and supplies. It is believed, even in quarters that not long ago were very critical, that Raisuli will soon be in the custody of the Europeans, as he is already virtually within their control, and that, though a very large and difficult patch of territory remains to be taken from the rebels, it will be accomplished within a reasonable period.

In conversation recently with a press representative General Barenque said that if he had all the men, money and materials he would like he could complete the work within a period of two years. If nothing goes very much wrong—a fair, necessary, and a most important qualification in the circumstances—it may be guessed that the general will not greatly exceed this period, even though he is not furnished with all the things he needs. It is because there is the sense of progress toward a sure and certain goal, and that the latter comes within the possibilities of reckoning, that a certain elation is experienced by many of those who are most interested. A well known critic has recently observed that "though certain tribes persist in their hostility they must soon be conquered, and then Spain will be able to say to Europe 'The mission was difficult and dangerous. It has been accomplished.' That time is coming soon."

### The Main Problem

The main problem for the present, and that which is occupying the chief attention of Generals Barenque and Silvestre, is the opening of the large tract of country lying all the way from the coast to the border of the zone from a point some 60 kilometers due west of Melilla, which nearly at the eastern extreme of the Spanish zone, up to a part that might be roughly indicated by a line drawn vertically on the map just on the eastern side of Xauen, the so-called "Holy City," which was taken last year, and slightly more to the east of Tetuan. This Rif-land, which measures about 150 kilometers through the middle, east to west, is a very difficult piece of country, and it is of vast importance to the Spanish zone, for it not only constitutes nearly half of the protectorate, but embraces a good piece of the coast line. It is the saddle of that piece of Africa shaped so much like an animal more or less rampant, whose head and forefeet are formed at Tangier, Ceuta and Tetuan, and whose tail sticks up perky at the spur of land at Uark in the east, having Melilla at its base.

Hereabouts the zone is somewhat shallow, regarded, as it were, from the coast to the borders of the French protectorate, and if the border line were rebel-tight the operations might not in their whole be quite so difficult as they are. But, as we know, the border is not rebel-tight, and over the other side the French are very busy with their own "dissidents" and are not making such smooth advance that in the absence of little or no news

concerning them, the public might be disposed to assume. On the contrary, they have had some serious checks of late, the strength and determination of the rebel enemy have been much underestimated, and there are accounts of shortening of French lines and certain concentrations, with a view to more intensive effort and greater economy of means.

### Need for Understanding

The necessity for some closer understanding between the two high commissioners, Lyautey and Barenque, was never better realized than now, when the Spanish forces seem to be making their most serious effort on this strip of foreshore, as it looks on the map, which borders the French zone, the line between the two being after all but a matter of theory, and maturing nothing to the rebels. The important French center, right in the heart of their zone, of Taza, lies almost due south of the point to which the Spaniards have penetrated in their progress west from the Melilla base, and Fez is virtually due south of the point to which that progress must continue before the clearing up is done.

One of the main present objectives is the Spanish town of Alhucemas, in the bay of Alhucemas, whose name is enough for indication of something of the past. Alhucemas is a very important district, and when the local rebel tribesmen have been brought round to Spanish reason and cease to molest, its free opening up will be a great convenience. The aggravating situation at present, however—or until quite recently—is that whenever a Spanish gunboat was in the harbor not long ago, the rebels took the opportunity of firing upon her. All this country intervening between the conquered parts, a little to the west of Melilla, and Xauen, being, as it might be put, under the influence of the rebels, communication between Melilla and Tetuan has to be done for the most part by sea.

When the country is clear and the new roads are made Spain may be said to be in full possession of her zone. Until then, well as things are progressing, and easy as it may be for the optimists and those with knowledge and imagination to visualize the end, there is much heavy work still to be done, and it is over early to be talking of the Spanish task being practically completed, though it may well be admitted that the most difficult and doubtful parts are over.

## Canadian Business Condition Review

OTTAWA, Ont., July 25.—Business and the public are both interested in the plan in Ontario to appoint a commission to study the subject of a revival of industry. It is felt that in some respects the work of industrial reconstruction is only beginning, in that only now are conditions approaching rock bottom. The purpose of the commission is to conduct a careful survey of the outlook, and to gather information that may be of value both to the government and to the general public in the shaping of policy.

The crop dominates the business situation, and in so far as the great portion of it on the western plains is concerned, the prospects are still bright for a very large yield. It is generally agreed that the prospects are good for the best crop that has been harvested since 1915. Than this nothing better could be asked, for in that year the yield of wheat was 393,000,000 bushels.

### Hydro-Electric Plans

The Province of Ontario announces that tenders will be received up to July 25 for the sale of \$5,000,000 six-months 6 per cent. treasury notes, this method of raising temporary funds being resorted to because of the impossibility of getting a term loan at reasonable rates. The money is required for hydro-electric development and good roads.

Respecting the bond market, R. D. Bell, president of the Canadian Bond Dealers' Association, says: "The results of municipal and provincial financing during the last 18 months justify the expectations generally held by bond men that the Victory and war loans have greatly extended the bond buying power of the Canadian public. The country's increased capacity to absorb bonds, however, has been met by heavy borrowing on the part of provinces and municipalities sufficient in size to meet the market's requirements. The slump in business has not diminished the market's ability to absorb high-grade bond issues, but for various reasons has tended to increase it. This would warrant the expectation of a steady and substantial rise in bond prices were it not for the fact that the Province of Ontario and other provinces and many municipalities have large borrowing programs ahead of them."

Both the Dominion government and the bond dealers would welcome for the present restricted borrowing so that the market might be improved and the way thus prepared for the refunding operations of the former. Still, as these will not be announced for some time, there is a considerable period for recovery.

### June Trade Figures

The preliminary trade figures for June show a marked contraction in both imports and exports. On the total trade for the month the volume as expressed in dollars is \$19,000,000, less than one-half of what it was for the same month last year, that is \$117,336,000, as compared with \$243,187,000. The decline in imports has been of a precipitate character, having been equal to 57 per cent, as compared with June, 1920, or from \$134,692,000 to \$57,643,000. The value of exports has decreased 45 per cent during the same period, or from \$108,494,000 to \$59,692,000.

In June, 1920, the imports of textiles were valued at \$35,000,000; last month they were only \$10,000,000. As the imports of food fell away from \$21,800,000 to \$7,000,000, it may be taken for granted that this is accounted for largely through the fall in the price of sugar. Probably as good an evidence as any of the falling off in the demand for ordinary commodities is to be seen in the fact that the value of dutiable goods which in June of last year was \$89,000,000, last month was but \$37,101,000, while the duty collected dropped from \$18,938,000 to \$9,067,000.

The country's dependence on agriculture is seen in the nature of the exports, those of the farm being equal to about 60 per cent. of the whole, or to \$35,000,000 out of a total of \$58,600,000. The value of pulp and paper shipments fell from \$30,000,000 in June last to \$13,300,000 last month.

These figures indicate both a marked decline in prices and a much reduced purchasing power. A reduction in the value of exports, heavy though

Every 10c Packet of



**WILSON'S FLY PADS**

WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN \$8.00 WORTH OF ANY STICKY FLY CATCHER

Clean to handle. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores

it has been, need not occasion alarm, for it was only a matter of time, anyway until contraction of this department of trade took place.

It is a source of satisfaction to see that on the trade of the month there was a slight excess of exports over imports.

# Reach & Co.

We have piped unto you, yet we have not danced . . . and advertised to you by signs or tokens on the counters, in the show cases or the street windows. It also failed to rouse you from the apathy that possesses your intellect. The time is coming on when you will have to wear leather goods and rubbers. The prices won't be lower than last year, so we thought that by putting in the window Men's, Boys', Youths' and Women's Shoes in canvas with leather and rubber soles, at pure unadulterated cost, that you would avail yourselves of the chance to buy at these cheap prices before you had to buy leather at three and four times the cost. It seems as if some of you are bad managers. With half an eye open and brain befogged with 1%, it still should glimmer through the mental haze you are in and make you commence to save while there is yet time.

# Reach & Co.

FINEST JOB PRINTING — THE MACLEOD TIMES DOES IT

## Men's Work Shoes FOR SALE

made on the U.S. Army Last

AT A LOW PRICE

First class shoe repairs. Hand sewn oak soles, etc.

**W. K. MACKIE**

(Next Town Hall)



# Service Garage

REPAIR SERVICE UNEXCELLED  
ALL WORK GUARANTEED—PRICES REASONABLE

## Everything For Your Car

TIRES, TUBES, AUTO ACCESSORIES  
TIRES AT NEWLY REDUCED PRICES  
OILS AND GREASES — POLARINE, MONOGRAM,  
VEEDOL AND FRENCH AUTO  
AGENTS FOR DODGE, STUDEBAKER AND CHEVOLET CARS

## Cockshutt Farm Machinery

IRRIGATION PUMPS — MARTIN DITCHERS — WINDMILLS — PUMP-JACKS — CREAM SEPARATORS — MILKING MACHINES — GENCÓ AND ALAMO FARM LIGHTING PLANTS.

PROMPT SERVICE IN REPAIRS AND PARTS

# DILATUSH & MCPHERSON

FREE AIR — AUTO LIVERY — OPEN DAY AND NIGHT



## CURRENT EMPRESS THEATRE ATTRACTIONS

## ROADS OF DESTINY

"Nothing that within you lies can change the plan of which you are a tiny part. Choose any road; go east, go west, or north, or south and meet the thing from which you ran away." That is the substance of "Roads of Destiny," one of O. Henry's masterpieces of short fiction, a screen adaptation of which will come to the Empress theatre on Friday and Saturday. Rose Merritt, played by Pauline Frederick, finds death and disillusion wherever she turns. The genius of O. Henry found a means to show that no matter what she did or where she went, Rose Merritt could not escape the fell clutch of Destiny. In the four episodes of the film she is four different persons—though but one and the same essentially—a croupier at a roulette wheel in an Alaskan gambling den; a courted society favorite on fashionable Long Island, and her own self, a girl who has been betrayed and deserted by her lover. In each incarnation Destiny metes out to her the same fate, but her tragic doom clears for others the pathway to happiness and the picture ends on a note of satisfaction and calm after the three thunderclaps of emotion.

## HISTORIC SAN JUAN MISSION SHOWN IN METRO MELODRAMA

The historic grounds and buildings of the old San Juan Mission, California, are shown in some of the scenes in "Hearts Are Trumps," a Metro all-star production of the sensational melodrama of Cecil Raleigh which comes to the Empress Theatre, commencing Monday.

Rex Ingram, director, and eighteen members of the cast of "Hearts Are Trumps," invaded the grounds of the famous home of the Franciscan monks and for several weeks were busy shooting pictures around the time stained buildings which for three centuries have been one of the landmarks of California.

San Juan Capistrano is one of the oldest of the missions established in the Golden State, and in spite of the fact that it was wrecked in a battle during the early, wild days, it is well preserved and its ancient buildings form one of the most interesting relics of the days of long ago.

"Hearts Are Trumps" was adapted for the screen by June Mathis. Several episodes of the story take place in Switzerland and it was for these scenes that the historic old mission with its quaint architecture of passed centuries was utilized.

Many thrilling scenes are scheduled for this picture, among which is the demolishing of a large house by an avalanche. For these mountain scenes the wild country in the neighborhood of Huntington Lake was used for location.

## EMPRESS WILL SHOW NEW FILM STARRING ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN

Popular Selznick Star to Appear in "The Girl From Nowhere"

Elaine Hammerstein, one of the most popular young women on the screen, is the star of the latest Selznick picture, "The Girl From No-

where," which will be seen at the Empress theatre next Wednesday and Thursday.

There are few stars who have reached in so short a time the high place in public affection which is held by Miss Hammerstein, and it is the announced policy of the Selznick company to provide her with the best stories, directors, supporting casts and scenic equipment that can be secured.

"The Girl From Nowhere" tells the story of a girl who made a mistake in her judgment of a man. Innocent herself, she becomes implicated in appearance in a notorious jewel robbery, and escaping from her accusers she finds herself in a predicament less dangerous but, if anything, more embarrassing. Seeking shelter in a hunting lodge the property of a wealthy man, she tells the caretaker, who tries to eject her, that she is the owner's wife. The caretaker knows that his employer is unmarried and laughs at her claim, but the owner himself appears at this moment, corroborates the girl's story. There is a reporter present and the news of the marriage of Jimmy Ryder spreads. Complication follows complication, until the truth finally straightens the tangle.

Miss Hammerstein, as Mavis Cole has one of the most appealing roles of her entire career. The production was directed by George Archibald, and in the supporting cast are such familiar figures as William P. Davidson, Huntley Gordon, Louise Prussing and Warren Cook.

## "THE GIRL FROM NOWHERE"

A good story with a swiftly moving plot, a popular star, gorgeous settings and lavish costumes are promised in the new Elaine Hammerstein picture, "The Girl From Nowhere," which will be the featured attraction at the Empress theatre Wednesday and Thursday next week.

The story tells of a wealthy and beautiful daughter of society, Mavis Cole, who becomes infatuated with Herbert Whitman, a society rotter, who induces Mavis to elope with him. But before they can be married Mavis learns of Whitman's poor character and takes refuge in a hunting lodge buried deep in the snow-covered hills.

Alone and weary, she is surprised by the caretaker, who demands to know why she is trespassing on "Jimmy Ryder's" property. The seriousness of her predicament prompts her to state that she is the wife of Jimmy Ryder, whereupon, much to her surprise, Ryder himself appears on the scene and in a spirit of chivalry he confirms the claim.

From this strange predicament the story winds through a maze of strange situations and eventually leads Mavis to the happiness she had sought in the beginning.

In "The Girl From Nowhere" William B. Davidson plays the leading role, while Huntley B. Davidson is the "heavy." George Archibald directed.

## THE OFFERED OFFICER

Judge: Did the prisoner offer any resistance?  
Copper: Only a dollar, your honor, and I wouldn't take it.—Sing Sing Bulletin.

## FAMOUS STAGE PLAY NOW ON THE SCREEN

"Hearts Are Trumps" is to be Seen at the Empress Theatre

"Hearts Are Trumps," the Metro special adapted from the famous stage melodrama by Cecil Raleigh, comes as the feature attraction to the Empress Theatre on Monday for a run of two days. Much interest has already been aroused by the announcement of the picture's appearance.

Those who have already seen the picture acclaim it as an unusual achievement, both as regards story and presentation. The plot is strong and fast, different from anything of its kind. The photodrama contains an unusual character in a gambler who wins a girl in a card game, learns that she is already secretly married, and then bides his time for twenty years, when he pursues the helpless daughter of the girl he once wooed.

The exciting story opens with the card game and the human stake. Lord Alcester, the loser, upon discovering that his daughter, Lady Winifred, is married to Michael Wain, his forester, orders the latter lashed by his keepers. Vowing revenge, Wain departs, grows rich, returns and by foreclosing the mortgage, drives his wife out of the manor. He believes her instrumental in the whipping he received.

Lady Winifred's daughter has accepted a young painter, the gambler who had played for her mother years ago. He succeeds in disgracing her by stealing the canvas on which her head is painted and having a nude figure added. Burford traps her in his Swiss chalet and proceeds to force her to marriage or worse. Then the tables turn through his own perfidy.

The all-star cast includes Winter Hall, Edward Connelly, Frank Brownlee, Joseph Kilgour, Norman Kennedy, Brinsley Shaw, Howard Crampton, Thomas Jefferson, Alice Terry and Francelia Billinton. The adaptation for the screen was done by June Mathis, and the directing by Rex Ingram. John Seitz did the photography work, and Arthur Rudoa designed and executed the special art interiors.

Many of the scenes were filmed in San Juan Capistrano, one of the oldest of the missions established in California by the Franciscan monks three centuries ago. One of the thrilling scenes is the realistic demolition of a large house by an avalanche.

## Bobbie and His Pa

(By William F. Kirk.)

Ma was reeding sum Mother Goose Rimes to me last nite. I am gitting too old for that kind of Bunk, but I dident tell Ma that bekaus I didnt want to git her mad bekaus she doesnt know I am gitting too old to be spanked.

These wonderful rimes will live forever, sed Ma, they are so simpel & yet to butiful, sed Ma. They are simpel enuff, sed Pa, but I never cud see ware they are butiful, sed Pa. Thaye is no rare buty in John, John, the pipers son, Swiped a pig & away he run.

You shud remember that this littel rime is butiful to childish minds, sed Ma. Childish is rite, sed Pa. It is kind of funny, sed Ma, to think that a lot of you men wich thing you are riters was never abel to rite an other Mother Goose book, sed Ma. We cud rite one if we wanted to be silly, sed Pa, but we are too diggified, sed Pa.

What is Diggified? I said. Does it mean all the time digging?  
No, Bobbie, sed Pa, Diggified means calm & sober, etc., sed Pa. I am that way moast all the time, sed Pa.

I herd Ma saying that you didnt used to be sober all the time, I sed, Bobbie, sed Pa, I am surprised for to think that my son & hair wud speak thus to his father, wich is growing old & feebl, sed Pa.

Why dont you rite a new book for children if you are so clever, sed Ma to Pa. If you think Mother Goose rimes is so simpel why not give us a wonderful new book?

I have offen thot of doing jest that vary thing, sed Pa, but I want to wait, sed Pa, until I have have enuff munny to quit all my other work. Then I am going to settel down, sed Pa, & rite songs of rare buty & books fur yung minds, sed Pa.

I am glad to heer you say that, sed Ma. Maybie Bobbie will have sum children of his own sum day, & he can read them the simpel things his simpel odl father rote for them, sed Ma.

I doant like the sound of that simpel odl father, sed Pa. You shud be more carefuller how you speak of me, sed Pa.

I bet wen I grow up I can rite sum rimes as funny as Simpel Simon met a Pieman, I bet I can beet that all hollow. I will rite sumthing like this heer:

Onst in the summer I met a Plummer  
Fixing up a sink.  
Said the Plummer I feel much dum-mor  
Wen Moonshine I do drink.

## TOUCHING REMINISCENCE

"Ah! It makes me sad to think there was a time when I rode in my carriage," remarked the tramp as he told his tale of woe to a kind-looking woman.

"You poor man!—what a come-down! And, pray, how long ago was that?" she asked, handing him a coin.

Pocketing the coin, he replied, as he walked off: "Just forty-five years ago, ma'am. I was an innocent baby then."

## Business Items Of Interest To You

W. K. Mackie for work shoes.

See Winters "For Sale" advertisement.

A. T. Leather, Real Estate and Loans.

New prices on men's work goods at J. T. Marks.

"Swat the Fly." Get a swatter from R. D. McNay.

Best equipment and Service—The Silver Grill.

Men's Summer Wear. Get it at R. T. Barker's.

Massey-Harris Farm Implements—R. J. E. Gardiner.

MacMillan, The Tailor—Cleaning, Pressing Dyeing.

Billy Wilkinson, Auto Livery—Phone 215 or 105.

For spring battery overhauling go to W. O. Hoodless.

See K.A.Y. for hail insurance before it is too late.

The Service Garage for prompt service in repairs and parts.

Funeral Director and Embalmer—Phone 218—Geo. McFarquhar.

Hail Insurance sold right in right companies by Geo. H. Scougall.

J. W. Moreash, merchant tailor, also cleaning, pressing and dyeing.

Reductions in Ford Cars. See A. F. Adams at the Macleod Motor Sale.

Russell guarantees satisfaction in the fitting of glasses. Give him a trial.

Read Reach & Co's ad, for some common sense pointers on shoe buying.

List your lands with Hugh Macintosh, local agent United Grain Growers.

Go to E. Grant to get your painting and decorating done—213—18th St., Macleod.

Stand Off Flouring Mills do gristing the year round. Hutterite Mills—Stand Off.

Two 6-room modern houses—well located—rent moderate—apply Geo. H. Scougall.

Preserving raspberries are about over. Place your order with the Macleod Supply Co.

Whitefoot Photo Service for amateur finishing, portraiture and commercial photography.

J. A. Lemire can save you money on your shoes by repairing them in his up-to-date machinery.

Read Andrew's Hardware advertisement. You'll get some excellent hot weather hints therefrom.

Why bake cake or bread when you can buy cakes and bread like mother used to make at Bawden's bakery?

Farm Implements—the best Plows, Cultivators, Drills—McLaughlin Cars—Oils and Greases—H. H. Young.

Cosy Corner Ice Cream Parlor for ice cream, fruits, candies, fancy china, school supplies and sporting goods.

One large warehouse, suitable for contractors, etc., and one good garage to rent. Apply K. A. Y. Realty Co.

See D. R. Carse for that job of plumbing, gas fitting or steam fitting. Prompt and efficient service guaranteed.

For all kinds of building and contracting—general carpenter work—go to C. W. Stevens, 24th St., opposite Times Office.

The Great West Saddlery have opened up a new department. Try them for overalls, smocks, socks and boots and shoes.

Go to Lambert for estimates on your building or other carpenter jobs—you know from his record he will give you satisfaction. Shop phone 4—House phone 82.

Order your binder twine early from the Co-operative Store, Macleod. Plymouth and United Grain Growers.



SCENE FROM "HEARTS ARE TRUMPS" METRO ALL STAR EMPRESS MONDAY & TUESDAY

## Quality guaranteed.

George Marlow will take you to Waterton Lakes or anywhere else you may wish to go. His is a first-class auto service.

You can sell that second hand furniture to advantage if you go to H. Pitkin & Co. Auctioneering solicited in town of Macleod.

Summer Millinery—Imported Milan Straw Shapes—Something new in tops for camisoles and night gowns—new collars for your spring suit. Miss A. M. Wilson.

The Town of Macleod Electrical Department announces that prices have dropped on house-wiring material and that they will give the public the benefit of the drop. See advertisement.

The former German crown prince is eager to be tried for his vindication. His eagerness began when he saw what was happening to the other Germans who were tried.

## Shelter Belts For The Prairie Farms

Several millions seedling trees and cuttings are being sent out from the Dominion Forest Nursery Stations at Indian Head and Sutherland, Saskatchewan, this spring, for planting by prairie farmers as shelter belts about their premises. The trees are sent out free on condition that the farmer prepares the ground for the reception of little trees and keeps the land cultivated until the trees have grown sufficiently to shade the ground and thus keep down grass and weeds. The species of trees sent out are Manitoba maple, ash, poplar and willow, and the tree-like shrub caragana. This work has been going on now for about twenty years, with the result that thousands of prairie homes are surrounded and sheltered by belts of trees. Except for the war years the work has shown steady increase from year to year, and the plan has proved so successful that it has been adopted by several of the provinces and by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Who rules the house and all within?  
Who often needs a safety pin?  
Who makes you glad he's not a twin?  
The Baby.

Who wakes at night and wants a jink?  
Whose rosy popy toes are pink?  
Who from the bottle does not shrink?  
The Baby.

Who wakes at 4 a.m. to yowl?  
Who when you lift him starts to howl?  
Who looks as wise as any owl?  
The Baby.

Who can upset your every plan?  
Who plainly shows he knows he can?  
Who some day'll be a horrid man?  
The Baby.

—Sommerville Journal.

## THE MODERN HERO

The bards of old have sung their songs  
Of knighthood when in flower,  
Of war and battle, fierce and red,  
Of heroes—men of power;  
But let us sing with tireless voice  
Of one whose deeds are far  
Above the clouds—so high that one  
Must view them as a star.  
Mean the farmer of today—  
The one that helps to feed  
The teeming millions of the world,  
Unmoved by lust of greed.

## BEST EQUIPMENT BEST SERVICE

Widest Range of Seasonable Foods

Ice Cream, Candies, Soft Drinks, Tobaccos, Cigars

## THE SILVER GRILL

## COMMERCIAL PRINTING

The Macleod Times has one of the most up-to-date Printing Plants in Western Canada.

We have the material to do the work with and skilled mechanics—adepts at the attaining that finished appearance in your printing that your taste calls for.

## WE DO UP-TO-DATE PRINTING

Better Printing Than is Done in Most City Shops

## IT IS TO YOUR ADVANTAGE

To Get Your Printing Done at Home Where You Can Get First-Class Work and Keep Your Money in the Home Community.

## WE DO GOOD PRINTING At RIGHT PRICES

PHONE 91  
THE MACLEOD TIMES

## E. GRANT PAINTER &amp; DECORATOR

Paper Hanging and Kalsomining a Specialty

213 18th Street, Macleod

## CANADIAN PACIFIC MACLEOD

TO

BANFF AND RETURN ..... \$9.40  
LAKE LOUISE AND RETURN ..... \$11.30

Tickets on Sale Daily Until September 30th, 1921  
Final Return Limit Fourteen Days

For Tickets and Reservations Apply to  
Depot Ticket Office, Macleod

J. E. Proctor, District Passenger Agent - Calgary  
13-5t



## THE LETHBRIDGE HERALD

is the best and most popular medium for distributing, in the quickest way, all news of the district and the world.

"SEE IT FIRST IN THE LETHBRIDGE HERALD."

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL NEWS

### A THOUGHT FOR TODAY

I am an old man and have had many troubles, but the most of them never happened.

Alex McDonald was a business visitor to Calgary on Monday of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. McLean motored to Claresholm on Wednesday to visit friends in that town.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Peard and family are holidaying at Waterton Lakes.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Stewart, Claresholm, at Macleod hospital, on Saturday, July 23rd, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stockton, accompanied by Miss Jim, spent last weekend at Waterton Lakes.

A. J. McGowan returned on Monday last from Edmonton, where he has been for two weeks engaged in marking school examination papers.

J. B. McLean of Claresholm was the guest this week of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. McLean, enroute to spend his holidays in British Columbia.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Teeple of Lethbridge spent the week-end at Macleod as guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Andrews.

The families of A. F. Grady and T. B. Martin have returned to their respective town residences after a pleasant outing spent in camping at Willow Creek Crossing.

Miss Aurora Brown and Miss Madge Benson motored to Bawlf on Saturday last with Mr. Proctor, manager of the Bank of Commerce at that place, and his wife.

J. Bawden carried off two firsts on poultry exhibited at Lethbridge fair, namely on Rhode Island Red, single comb, and for best pen of Barred Rocks. Mr. Bawden has the goods in the poultry line.

Dr. G. L. Mills returned Saturday last from Vancouver, where he has been enjoying a short vacation. Mrs. Mills, who accompanied him, will remain in the coast city for several months on account of her health.

T. Crofts of Commerce, Alta., chairman of the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation district, and Hugh Mackintosh, Macleod, trustee of the district, left on Monday as delegates from the L. N. I. D. to the Irrigation convention at Vernon, B.C., which commenced on Wednesday, July 27th, and continues to Saturday, July 30th.

W. H. Shield, member-elect for Macleod constituency, left for Calgary on Monday, where he, with the other newly-elected members of the United Farmers' government, will decide upon the selection of a leader and discuss other matters pertaining to their taking over the reins of provincial government.

Mr. R. W. Russell was in Edmonton Wednesday and Thursday last week, attending the annual meeting of the Alberta Optometric Association. Mr. Russell was elected chairman of the Advisory Board for 1921-22. The meeting was well attended from Calgary and Edmonton, and the Edmonton optometrists gave the visitors a real good time.

Arthur Young and T. B. Martin spent Thursday to Saturday night last week at Heath Creek, entering the greylines out of their native element. The enticing was fine, the anglers say, and they returned with a big string of the finest. While at Heath Creek

**GEO. McFARQUHAR**  
FUNERAL DIRECTOR  
AND EMBALMER  
Phone 218

Undertaking rooms on 16th Street, between 2nd and 3rd Avenues, Macleod, Alta.

**We Examine Eyes Scientifically**

**We Guarantee Satisfaction**  
WE HAVE THE EXPERIENCE AND EQUIPMENT NECESSARY FOR THE VERY BEST RESULTS  
WE GRIND OUR OWN LENSES  
**R. W. RUSSELL**  
OPTOMETRIST — — — MACLEOD

## FOR SALE

12-inch Underwood Typewriter, 1919 Model.  
Typewriting Desk  
Large Office Desk  
Roll-Top Desk  
Tables, Chairs, Filing Cabinets, Etc. Apply to

## H. C. WINTER

## LAST CALL FOR MACLEOD'S BIGGEST & BEST FAIR

Prospects are improving every day for a most successful fair next week. Remember, the eventful days are Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 3rd and 4th, and the last day for making entries is Saturday, July 30th.

The secretary informs us that the entries are coming in good and from the inquiries and requests for prize lists it appears the competition in some of the classes will be very keen. The largest and finest display of poultry will be seen this year that has ever been shown on the Macleod Fair ground.

The show of horses and cattle, it is expected, will far exceed that of some of the larger fairs held during the past few weeks.

Let us make Macleod the best fair in Southern Alberta. The directors and officers are working hard to make it the best. Back up their efforts by boosting it in every way possible, and by getting out the exhibits. That's the only way to make a fair a success.

The attractions will be the best for many years. On the first afternoon there will be hurdle jumping by six or eight horses at least, and some of them, we understand, are high flyers. Then there is horseback wrestling, tug-o-war, and other sports, and for the platform in front of the grandstand the directors secured last week Eustace Wallace and Billy Warner, who will give several mirth-provoking performances during the fair.

Don't fail to see this wonderful fair in their clever caricatures, especially Eustace Wallace in her impersonation of Charlie Chaplin.

Then, last, but not least, for the first day the great baseball tournament. We are told there will be some class to the ball played that afternoon and evening. Grannum had to withdraw, as several of their players were absent, but the management were fortunate in securing one of the crack Lethbridge teams to take their place.

So look out for some fast ball. A new diamond at the Fair grounds is being put in shape, and the boys declare it's a dandy.

For the second afternoon the races will be the special attraction. There are a big bunch of horses being lined up and some fast going may be looked for. There will be no long waits for races, as there are no less than 14 items on the program and the sports committee have all their arrangements in such good shape that something will be doing all the time.

Then we must not forget the midway. Several of the directors were at Lethbridge Fair last week and they say that our old friend Boucher's shows are better than ever they were when he visited Macleod before. The Ferris wheel and merry-go-round will be there to delight the hearts of the kiddies.

So come one, come all—forget your worries and troubles for two days, and come have a good time at Macleod's biggest and best fair yet.

### BUILT IN THE HUNGRY DAZE

Co-ed: What makes the Tower of Piza lean?  
Ed: It was built during a famine.—Yale Record.

### DIFFERENT WAYS

Georgette: Do you like mother?  
George: Oh, she's all right in her way, but she's always in ours.—Garboyle.

### BACK TO NATURE

Male: I understand they're doing away with sorority pins.  
Female: How's that?  
Male: There's nothing to pin 'em to any more.—Sun Dodger.

### WET WISH

Officer: Shall we take him into that undertaker's shop or the drug store?  
Victim (raising his head): Take me to the drug store first, you darn fool.—Montreal Star.

Not the least of the discomforts of hot weather is waking up in the night and worrying about whether or not you remembered to empty the pan under the ice box.

## Hail Insurance

ONLY RELIABLE COMPANIES REPRESENTED  
CASH OR NOTE PLAN  
**GEO. H. SCOUGALL**  
REAL ESTATE AGENT  
MACLEOD — ALBERTA

### FIELDS

Oh, the gray fields, the hay fields,  
And the blue sky arching over,  
When the west wind dips to kiss the lips

Of the laughing, lazy clover;  
The rhythmic swish of the swinging scythe,  
The swaying of brown reapers lithe,  
A song from the throat of a blue-bird blithe,  
And the thrilling plaint of a plover.

Oh, the sweet fields, the wheat fields,  
And a gold sky bending over,  
When the south wind sweeps and the wild hawk sweeps  
And the chickens seek the cover;  
The wide field sways in the noonday heat,  
The workers sprawl on the sheaves of wheat,  
The chirp of the crickets sound as sweet  
As the liquid notes of the plover.

Oh, the corn fields, the corn fields,  
And the grey sky drooping over,  
When the north wind blows from the land of snows—  
A blustering Boreal rover;  
In scattered shocks the cere stalks lie,  
Flailed by the wind that hurries by;  
A whirl of wings, a crane's clear cry,  
And the echoing pipe of a plover.

—Christian Science Monitor.

### SAD SONG

There's a sadness that comes with the winter,  
And a sadness that's born with the fall;  
But the sadness that springs from unchangeable things  
Is the dreariest sadness of all.

There is grief that the dawn will awaken,  
There is grief that the twilight makes strong;  
But the sharpest of grief has some sort of relief—  
It's the dull one that aches all year long.

There is sorrow that death brings to all men,  
There's a keen subtle sorrow in birth;  
But the sorrow of life without anguish or strife  
Is the sorriest sorrow on earth.

You may drift along holding fast to the wreckage,  
Through a tempest no power can quell—  
But the counterfeit balm of a permanent calm  
Is the hopeless and ultimate hell!

—Ted Robinson in Cleveland Plaindealer.

### TURKS WOULD MEDIATE WITH THE GREEKS

ATHENS, July 25.—The Greeks in Asia Minor have been following up the victory they gained over the Turkish Nationalists in the fighting brought on by the attempt of the Kemalists to recapture Eski-Shehr on the Baghdad railway, according to official advices received from the fighting front. The Greeks captured 40 guns and took a great number of prisoners, the announcement says. Within a short time after the close of the battle and the definite repulse of the Turkish effort, the Greeks had advanced more than 25 miles to the east of Eski-Shehr and were continuing their pursuit of the enemy toward the interior.

A dispatch to the Embros from Constantinople, declares the Turkish council of ministers has decided to ask mediation for the opening of peace negotiations.

## Increasing The Life Of Tires

Tires have improved so much in quality in recent years that even when abused a good tire gives such a good mileage that the motorist is usually satisfied that he got his money's worth.

But motorists continue to show disregard for a few simple rules, and their carelessness greatly increases their tire bills. The three ways in which this carelessness manifests itself chiefly are under-inflation, scraping along curbstones, and bumping into curbs and obstructions, according to the observations of the service department of the United States Tire Company.

Improper inflation costs more than all other faults put together. By the simple expedient of taking the trouble once a week to make sure that each tire is sufficiently inflated a car owner will add amazingly to the mileage he gets from his tires.

Under this head it is well to repeat the old admonition that tires should be pumped to the same figure in summer as in winter. The expansion of the air in tires in hot weather is so infinitesimal that it should be entirely disregarded and the tire pumped up to the prescribed figure.

Scraping along a curb is an exceed-

## Insure Against Hail Before it is too Late

SEE

K.A.Y. Realty Co.

ingly common form of tire abuse. An evidence of the commonness of this practice may be found by noticing the number of tires that are peeled or scraped on the outer side of the tire while the inner side is in perfect condition. Bumping a tire into a curb, particularly when under-inflated, is one of the most serious forms of mistreatment, for it causes breaks in the fabric foundation which quickly bring the tire's usefulness to an end.

### TIRES AND TEMPERATURE.

Reducing air pressure in tires on a hot day is not good practice for experience shows that most of the heat generated in a tire comes from the inside and is due to friction and flexing. The amount of this heat increases with underinflation.

A test made on a 5 inch cord tire run at thirty miles an hour for two hours at the standard seventy pounds air pressure, with the temperature of the air 62.6 degrees Fahrenheit, increased the temperature of the tire to 86 degrees and the pressure to only 75 degrees. For 23 degrees increase in temperature, pressure increased only five pounds. To obtain an increase of fifteen pounds pressure, it would be necessary to have a temperature increase of 70 degrees over normal. This proves that the motorist has little to fear from increased temperature.

Other tests, made in the Miller Rubber Company's laboratories, have shown that it is possible to double this increase in temperature by cutting the normal inflation pressure in half. This is due to an increase in internal friction. Radiation carries off a certain portion of surplus heat. This is easily seen in the fact that the tire suddenly stopped is cooler on the outside than on the inside. Revolving through the air cools a tire, though up to a certain point heat is generated faster than it can be thrown off.

By reducing pressures, the increased flexing of the tire creates the very condition which the car owner wishes to guard against. It is under-inflation even during the hottest days that ruins more tires than any other cause. Recommended pressures are safe even during the hottest days of the summer. The motorist can well afford the time needed to gauge the air pressure in his tires for the sake of greatly increased mileage.

## The Destruction Of The Bastille

In a curious little book printed in Medford, Massachusetts in 1800, Jean Jacques Calet, who was freed from the Bastille upon the surrender of the prison to the Parisian populace on July 14, 1789, describes the fortress and some of his experiences. The title page of the book reads, "A True and Minute Account of the Destruction of the Bastille, by Jean Jacques Calet, a French Protestant, who had been a Prisoner there upwards of Twenty Years, and in what manner he was taken from his house, and who recovered his Liberty on and who assisted at the Demolition of that Infamous Prison." Calet writes:

"No sooner was the proclamation (of the people), made, than the demolition of the building was begun, and in the most workmanlike and methodical manner. The lead of the roof was first of all stripped off and thrown down upon the ground, and was then, as were all the other parts of the Bastille, as fast as they were pulled down, thrown into the ditch which surrounded it.

"As soon as the lead was stripped off, there appeared a roof of iron plates half an inch thick, screwed down to iron bars of four inches diameter. So that it would have been utterly impossible for any prisoner whatsoever to have got through the roof. This, indeed, the screws being put in from without side would have prevented, as would also the height of the room; those of the upper story being three or four feet higher than those on the lower stories; when these iron plates, and the bars to which they were screwed were removed, an arched roof of stone presented itself, built in the form of an oven: under this arch which was much more difficult to be broken through than the iron roof, it was presumed that the cells would appear; but this was by no

## NEW PRICES ON MEN'S WORK GOODS

MEN'S WORK SHIRTS—Northern Make, in Khaki, Blue and Gray; 15 to 18 ..... \$1.50  
CARHARTT MAKE OVERALLS—Best on the market—blue, black and stripe ..... \$2.50  
CARHARTT COMBINATION OVERALLS — Khaki ..... \$3.75  
MEN'S COTTON SOX—In black only; Regular 40c pair ..... 25c  
MEN'S COTTON GLOVES—Regular price 25c per pair ..... 2 for 35c  
PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS — Regular price \$1.50 pair ..... \$1.00

## J. T. MARKS

means the case: there was yet another ceiling of large iron bars laid cross-wise, screwed together very forcibly, and under that a ceiling of boards.

"The roof of the prison being completely taken off, the walls were next pulled down to the bottom of the uppermost set of the cells, the floors of these cells had nothing peculiar in them: their strength consisted in the iron ceiling of the cells below them; which were of plates of iron riveted, instead of screwed, to very large and close laid iron bars: nor was it possible to have removed them but by taking the weight of the side walls off the ends of them: by this method the matter was effected with tolerable ease. And now, night coming on, it was agreed to suspend the work by common consent. And every key belonging to the Bastille, together with the outer gates of it having been hurled in the ditch, under some thousand loads of rubbish, the cells being open, as many as could get lodging in the prison did so; many returned home till the morning, and many thousands remained abroad the whole night; for my own part, I took up with my old apartment, though with this difference, that instead of solitude I had company enough, and instead of spending the night as a miserable captive, I spent it with as much pleasure, as I hope with more, than if I had been Governor of the Bastille.

"The next morning, by break of day, the demolition of the prison proceeded as regularly and in as spirited a manner as on the day before: and although the wall was much thicker, the nearer we came to the ground, yet was it lowered with considerable more ease than nearer the top of the building, on account of there being less lead and iron work amongst the stones.

"Every hour, or less, fresh persons were employed, as well to throw down the wall, as also to remove the materials into the ditch: and so great was the number of people, and such their eagerness to supply the places of those who had been at work, that had the prison been ten times as large, would have been taken down in as short a time: during the whole of this as also on the preceding day, there was no cessation of labor whatever, and by the time that it was too dark to carry on the work on the second evening, the prison was taken down to the surface of the earth. Whilst one part of the populace was at work on the Bastille and Governor's house, another part was at work on the wall that surrounded the prison, which was thrown into the ditch by the first night. The draw-bridge also was thrown into the ditch and buried under the rubbish.

"When it was dark, the people retired as on the former night, and the most strict order and decorum were observed.

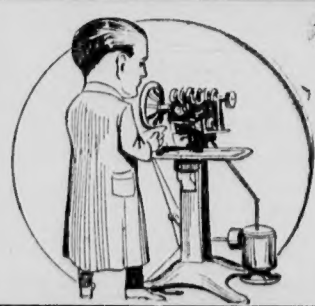
"It must doubtless appear surprising that it never once occurred to any person present to examine the apartments under ground: nor, 'till the prison was pulled down to the surface, were these subterraneous cells, as on the day before: and although

## BETTER & CHEAPER WORK

is done by a Trust Company than by an individual in the administration of estates, because it is specially organized for this purpose, and the volume of its business results in less expensive and more efficient service.

We are pleased to answer any inquiries.

THE  
**TRUSTS and GUARANTEE**  
COMPANY, LIMITED  
220—Eighth Ave. West—Calgary, Alberta



THIS MACHINE SAVES YOUR SHOE MONEY

It enables you to wear your old shoes two and three times as long as you ordinarily would. Our shoe repairing is really re-making of shoes. Besides putting on new soles, heels, caps, etc., we reshape them and make them presentable.

**J. A. LEMIRE**  
Shoe Repairer — Macleod

## KEEP COOL

Now that the warm weather is here are you still sizzling over a coal fire? If so it's time you installed a heat reducing, time saving and economical oil stove in your home.

## The New Perfection Oil Stove

provides the maximum of comfort at a minimum cost. Call and see them.

## Screen Doors and Windows

Also form a very necessary part of your hot weather equipment. We have them in several sizes and styles.

## Sporting Goods

We can supply all your needs in these lines—a new stock of fishing tackle just received.

## Andrews' Hardware

Macleod — — — — — Alberta

**MacMillan—The Tailor**  
Made-to-Measure Clothes  
Cleaning—Pressing—Dyeing

**Fly Swatters**  
Get After The Pests  
15c & 20c

**R. D. McNay**

## The Cosy Corner Ice Cream Parlor

For School Supplies — Sporting Goods — Novelties  
FANCY CHINA  
ICE CREAM - FRUIT - CANDIES  
S. BAKER — Manager